Initium Sapientiæ Timor Domini

Handbook to University of Aberdeen Quatercentenary September, 1906.

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HANDBOOK

TO

CITY AND UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

Quatercentenary Celebrations, September, 1906

HANDBOOK

TO

CITY AND UNIVERSITY

Part I.—THE UNIVERSITY

By ROBERT WALKER, M.A., Secretary of the University Court and University Registrar

Part II.—THE CITY

By A. M. MUNRO, City Chamberlain

ABERDEEN
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY
1906

PREFATORY NOTE.

It is but a month or two since Mr. P. J. Anderson, the Convener of the Quatercentenary Publications Committee, honoured me with the request that I should put together a few Notes which, if amply illustrated, might be issued, in conjunction with a like compilation relating to the City, as a Handbook in connexion with the Quatercentenary of the University that is now so near at hand. My reluctance to undertake, in the midst of very pressing official duties, the task which my friend thus proposed to assign to me had to give way before two considerations. *Firstly*, I was desirous of being helpful to the University in any way on so significant an occasion; and, *secondly*, I was aware that, alas, no one now connected with the University can look farther back than myself on an intimate personal knowledge of its affairs (I sat in my third year in Arts as a pupil of Clerk Maxwell in the last class he taught in old Marischal College), as well as on a closer and more direct acquaintance acquired officially in connexion with several departments of its administration.

In carrying out this task I have not scrupled to avail myself with the utmost freedom, not only of such monumental works as the volumes edited by Mr. P. J. Anderson himself among the publications of the New Spalding Club, and also of the two interesting and graphic Histories by Mr. J. M. Bulloch and Mr. R. S. Rait, but even of the dry-as-dust Minutes of the University Court, with which, for the last thirty years at least, I may be supposed to be sufficiently familiar. My endeavour has been to set down a faithful record of facts. I trust I have not been altogether unsuccessful.

I have gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Wm. F. Webster, Old Aberdeen, in furnishing many of the photographs of portraits and views here reproduced.

R. W.

University of Aberdeen,
September, 1906.

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BISHOP ELPHINSTONE

GEORGE, 5TH EARL MARISCHAL

Historical Notes

Two Universities

IF some one of the distinguished men who from far and near are coming to honour us with a visit on the occasion of the Quatercentenary of the Northern Scottish University were to be told that, prior to the year 1860, there was no such academical institution as the University of Aberdeen, he would doubtless be taken by surprise, and might even wonder whether after all he had not been invited here under false pretences. Or again, if such kindly visitor—"a stranger within our gates"—were, unattended, to request a passer-by in Union Street to direct him to the University Buildings, he would probably, in reply, be asked to say which—"King's" or "Marischal"?

The University of Aberdeen possesses to-day two groups of buildings, situated about a mile apart, amidst very different surroundings, for the reason that it has arisen out of the union of two separate and independent Universities, each with its own buildings and teaching staff, which in a rivalry not always friendly and not wholly stimulating, had, through many vicissitudes of fortune, been contributing for upwards of two hundred and sixty years to the educational progress and enlightenment of the people of the North of Scotland. Hence it was that half a century ago the people of Aberdeen used to boast that Aberdeen, like England, possessed two Universities. These, prior to 15th September, 1860, when they became one by Act of Parliament, were the University and King's College, founded in 1494-95 by William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, and Marischal College and University, founded in 1593 by George, fifth Earl Marischal.

But, as in the current academical year, 1905-6, the University is celebrating its Quatercentenary, a further word of explanation

as to dates has to be offered. The *Studium Generale* of Elphinstone was indeed founded in 1494-5, inasmuch as the Bull of Pope Alexander VI. sanctioning the foundation bears date 10th February, 1494 (*i.e.*, in our reckoning, 1495). When we consider, however, the difficulties he had to encounter, it need not be wondered at that our founder took ten years to complete his arrangements by the erection of suitable buildings and the gathering together of a staff of teachers. Not until 17th September, 1505, therefore (the date of Elphinstone's own foundation charter), that is, in the academic year 1505-6, was a Teaching College established within the University. The numerous present-day benefactors and friends, whose munificence has enabled the University to complete and equip in the academic year 1905-6 the pile of stately buildings erected on the site of the College of Earl Marischal, and in the heart (for so it had to be) of the crowded modern city, will unite heartily with us in a look backwards to the year 1505-6 and to the buildings of King's College, alike with gratitude and veneration to our earliest benefactor and gladness of heart that there remains to this day for our love and admiration the "holy and beautiful House," the erection of which was, we know, Elphinstone's first concern—

"Ut rosa flos florum, sic est Domus ista Domorum."

Initium sapientiæ timor Domini is the motto, adopted in 1860, of the University to-day. It well recalls and embodies the spirit of Elphinstone's pious beginnings four centuries ago.

Bishop Elphinstone.

This William Elphinstone, "a name," says Cosmo Innes, "to be reverenced above every other in the latter days of the ancient Scottish Church," was not, like Earl Marischal, connected territorially, by birth or otherwise, with the north-eastern district of Scotland. He was a southern Scot, born, it would appear, in Teviotdale in or about the year 1431, and educated at the then newly-founded Scottish University of the West. He graduated there at the age of twenty-five, and was ordained to the priesthood. An uncle having furnished him with the necessary funds, he went abroad, and pursued the hard life of scholar and reader,

or teacher, first at the great University of Paris and afterwards at Orleans. He rose, we are told, to such fame as to be consulted on legal questions even by the Parliament of Paris. He became the close friend and in later years the correspondent of Jean de Ganai, President of that Parliament, afterwards Chancellor of France. He returned from abroad after an absence of nine years and became a teacher in the University of Glasgow, Dean of Faculty there, and Rector in 1474. He filled also high judicial offices in the State. To such favour did he attain with King James III. (and subsequently also, after a temporary estrangement, with King James IV.) as to have been sent on frequent embassies to foreign Courts. For a few months in 1488, previous to the death of James III., he was Chancellor of Scotland.

Such in brief had been the distinguished career of the man—scholar, ecclesiastic, lawyer, diplomatist, and statesman, whom in 1483, at the age of fifty-two, James III. happily appointed to be Bishop of Aberdeen, then of Scottish towns second only to Edinburgh, if even so. For some reason he was not consecrated until 1487, and it appears that in the reformation of the clergy, the restoration and due ordering of the cathedral services, and the reparation and adornment of the fabric of the church itself, he found work ready for his hand to do. But this patriotic and sagacious churchman did not rest satisfied with mere ecclesiastical repairs. He took a broader outlook, and conceived a wider plan of advancement and progress. He desired to bring his remote diocese within the scope of that great academic movement, international because it was ecclesiastical, which he himself had seen stirring Western Europe during the latter half of the century now drawing to a close. He set about founding a University, or *Studium Generale*, in "the renowned city of Old Aberdeen," and under the shadow of his cathedral church there. Through his powerful influence with King James IV. he obtained from Pope Alexander VI. the sanction necessary for this step, and the University is fortunately to this day in possession of the fine parchment, with leaden *bulla*, all intact, granted at Rome, 10th February, 1494 (*i.e.*, according to new style reckoning, 1495). It is, of course, in Latin, the common language of educated Christendom at that time.

The Bulla of Pope Alexander VI.

This notable and interesting document sets forth "the many blessings" that flow from the acquisition of "the priceless pearl of knowledge," which "conduces to the clear understanding of the secrets of the Universe," and "raises those of humble origin to the loftiest rank." Howbeit, in the northern districts of the realm of James, the illustrious King of Scots, "there are certain localities cut off from the rest of the kingdom by firths and very lofty mountains, where dwell rude and ignorant men, almost uncivilised," so that not merely for the preaching of the Word of God to the people, but even for the administration of the sacraments of the Church, suitable men are not to be found. If, however, a school of general learning were established in these parts, "large numbers—ecclesiastics and laymen alike—would willingly incline to the study of letters." Moreover, in "the renowned city of Old Aberdeen" there is "a healthy climate, no lack of provisions, and abundance of all the necessaries of life." Therein, therefore, we "do by these presents appoint and ordain" that "from henceforth and for ever, there do flourish a School and University of General Learning, alike in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, Medicine, Polite Letters, and any other authorized faculty whatsoever, wherein (as in Paris and Bologna and other *Studia Generalia* privileged thereunto) clergy holding church benefices, and laymen, doctors, and masters, may lecture and teach, and those desirous to study (come whence they may) may do so and qualify." The deed further enacts that the Bishop of Aberdeen, for the time being, is to be Chancellor, and shall "confer the degrees of Bachelor and Licentiate in any or all of the aforementioned faculties on students of praiseworthy life who have been deemed suitable for that honour by the Rector, the Regents, the Masters, the Doctors, or a majority of the faculty in which they severally desire to graduate." The further degrees of Master or Doctor are to be granted to Licentiates after due examination by the Masters or Doctors of the *Studium*, with the assent of the other Doctors or Masters of the faculty. All graduates are to have full licence to teach in this or any other University without further examination or test. The Chancellor and the Rector, assisted by certain of the resident

Doctors and others, are empowered to make statutes for the good government of the University. The curse of St. Peter and St. Paul is invoked against any infringement of the deed.

Such was the legal instrument put into Elphinstone's hands, in virtue of which there became established in remote Aberdeen, as already in St. Andrews and Glasgow, a third Scottish member of the academic brotherhood of Western Europe. Doubtless Elphinstone himself, directly or through the King, was the real author or inspirer of this document, the Pope merely giving it official sanction. We may, therefore, infer from its contents what our founder himself thought of the district and the people where his lot had been cast. That Aberdeen was then very difficult of access from the south will be readily understood by anyone who can recall quite recent experiences, even after the introduction of railways, when one had to take "the short route by the ferries" (as it was called), and cross even in well-appointed steamboats the Firths of Forth and Tay during a gale of wind from the east. We must take, however, *cum grano salis*, as applied to the townspeople of Aberdeen at that date, the term "almost uncivilised" ("fere indomiti"), seeing that Aberdeen could boast of a Grammar School as early as 1262 at least. But Elphinstone discerned a "soul of good" even in these savages. He thought they would take on a polish—like the granite of their district nowadays. He would make the attempt, and well fitted he was for the task by the varied experiences of his past life and in particular by his intimate acquaintance with the systems of three great Universities. Dr. Thomas Reid, the eminent philosopher—Professor, first in Aberdeen and afterwards in Glasgow—writing nearly 300 years after Elphinstone's time, thus contrasts the ancient constitution of Glasgow University with that of Aberdeen. "Elphinstone," he says, "either from the experience of what he had seen in the University of Glasgow, or from a deeper knowledge of human nature, supplied in his University both the defects we have observed in that of Glasgow, for he gave salaries (not illiberal for the times) to those who were to teach Theology, Canon and Civil Law, Medicine, Languages, and Philosophy, and pensions to a certain number of poor students; and likewise appointed a visitorial power, reserving to himself, as Chancellor, and to his successors in that office,

a dictatorial power, to be exercised according to the report of the visitors."

King's College.

Having founded a University, Elphinstone then proceeded further to establish a teaching institution or college within it, for which he had to erect buildings and secure a teaching staff. Towards the ingathering of the necessary funds Pope and King alike gave willing help, and for the benefit of an institution so thoroughly ecclesiastical in character church revenues were naturally made available. But the personal influence of our founder himself, as well as the high esteem with which he was universally regarded, appear to have been the chief stimulus. Elphinstone possessed no private fortune, nor was it ever alleged that he dilapidated the revenues of his diocese, yet, in such universal regard was he held that to this day the University is in possession of lands, feu-duties, or superiorities granted "on account of the good offices done" or "the favours done by Bishop William." The King also conferred by charter on the infant University all such rights, privileges, and immunities as had been granted by Kings of France to the University of Paris and by his own royal ancestors to the two earlier Scottish Universities, namely, by James I. to St. Andrews (1411) and by James II. to Glasgow (1451).

Of the buildings, the only portion of Elphinstone's own work that remains to this day is the Chapel and its crowned bell tower, or campanile, with the erection of which our founder began work on 2nd April, 1500, as an inscription on the north side of the west door informs us. Herein surely it has come true—"the first shall be last."

On pp. 77-8 the inscription will be found reproduced in facsimile from a photograph and described.

Elphinstone's Charter.

As regards teaching, it would appear that under some temporary arrangements it had been begun very soon after the publication of the Papal Bull in St. Machar's Cathedral, 25th February, 1496-7. On 17th September, 1505, however,

Elphinstone executed his famous charter (confirmed by Pope Julius II., 18th April, 1506), founding within the University a Collegiate Church or College, dedicated to St. Mary in the Nativity, for thirty-six persons, in regard to each of whom the deed provides for nomination and admission, minutely defines the duties, and fixes a stipend. These persons were the Principal, the Canonist, the Civilist, the Mediciner, the Sub-Principal, and the Grammarian—all of these, with the exception of the Mediciner, to be priests, and required, as such, to celebrate masses for the founders of their respective foundations. Then five graduates (also priests), who as student teachers were to act as Regents in Arts, thirteen scholars (bursars) or poor clerks, eight prebendaries, and four choir boys. All the members, with the exception of four Doctors who had manses outside wherein they taught, were to reside in College. Once a year a visitation was to be held by the Rector (the mode of whose election is not referred to, being regulated, no doubt, by the custom of the older Universities), the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and the Official of Aberdeen, in order to mark defects in the persons or property of the College, and on their report the Chancellor was to administer correction. From these details we recognise the force of the remarks made by Dr. Thomas Reid already referred to.

In reference to the foregoing, a few points may be noted. How the original name "College of St. Mary" came finally to be changed into "King's College"—given, in compliance with the founder's own wish, either on account of the "brave pourtrait of the royale diademe" that surmounts the campanile, or out of compliment to the Sovereign, King James IV.—is not exactly known. Both names, as well as "Collegium Novum," or "Collegium" only, appear to have been in use for some time, but no occurrence of "College of St. Mary" is known later than in the deed of appointment of Principal Anderson, the last Roman Catholic Principal (1553-69).

The exact position of the "Regents" is matter of controversy, but it appears that each Master (who was assumed to be a walking encyclopædia of Aristotelian Philosophy) carried, as tutor, the same students through their entire course. It seems extraordinary that, despite repeated attempts at reform, this system continued,

with interruptions, to be legally in force at King's College until 1798-9, when at last each Master had assigned to him a separate subject.

Residence in college continued to be the rule (although not the invariable practice) until late in the eighteenth century, and, indeed, was not finally discontinued until the early part of the nineteenth century (1825). Up to the last (indeed, until the buildings were to be taken down in 1860), one elderly bachelor Professor ("ultimus Romanorum") continued to occupy rooms in the upper floor of the buildings that stood over the cloisters on the south side of the present Quadrangle.

The First Staff of Masters.

In the selection of his first staff of Masters, Elphinstone appears to have been singularly fortunate. To be Primarius, or Principal, he brought from the College of Montaigu in Paris, where he was lecturing in Philosophy, the famous scholar and historian, Hector Boece, or Boethius. In his life of Elphinstone (from which we learn almost all that we know of the founder), Boece gives the names of many men of refined scholarship at whose feet he had been sitting in that severe school of learning. Among these is Erasmus, of Rotterdam, "the glory and ornament of our age," as Boece calls him, and of his own countryman, John Mair, or Major, the great scholar and theologian. In language which is almost pathetic, Boece expresses the regret with which, at the summons of Bishop William, and "while yet a young man" (probably about forty) "and hardly supplied with the rudiments of learning," he had to leave these great teachers. He brought with him from Montaigu to be his colleague in Aberdeen a fellow countryman of his own, a student of philosophy, William Hay. Boece and he were both natives of Dundee, where they had spent their boyhood together. The other teachers Elphinstone found at home, probably from among the members of his cathedral chapter. The references to Erasmus, with whom Boece continued afterwards to correspond, and to Major, are significant, as we are warranted in inferring therefrom that Boece, and

probably Elphinstone himself, his patron and close friend, belonged to that party in the Church (the "Humanists," as they have been called) who, while zealous for reform, did not see their way to give active support to the "execrable heresy" that was so soon to become rampant. Be that as it may, it is certain that so long as the spirit and influence of these first teachers continued, the youthful school of learning flourished and was in peace.

Elphinstone's Death, and What Followed.

Elphinstone died on 25th October, 1514, broken in heart over the troubles that had overtaken his country. He had failed to restrain his brave but head-strong sovereign, who, by sundown on 9th September, 1513, with "knight and noble" round him, lay "cold on Flodden's fatal hill." To Elphinstone, as Bishop and Chancellor of the University, succeeded Alexander Gordon, on whose death, in 1518, there followed Gavin Dunbar, a prelate like-minded in respect of energy and sagacity to Elphinstone himself. Without and within the University, Dunbar set himself to carry out various schemes begun, or at least designed, by Elphinstone before his death, although held in abeyance during the time of Gordon's bishopric. Without, one of his most notable works was a great undertaking for the improvement of the access to Aberdeen from the south—the erection of the fine historic Bridge of Dee; within, he erected a pile of buildings as residential quarters that for two centuries were known as "Dunbar's Buildings." These stood on the south side of the present Quadrangle, opposite the Chapel (see Plan I.). A vestige still remains in the old ivy-covered tower now hidden away in a corner on the south-east side. Early drawings show that there had been two towers, one at each corner, and each surmounted by a wooden spire or pinnacle. The pinnacle of the existing tower was blown down (when the whole pile had become ruinous) on 18th December, 1715. In respect of the constitution of the College also (still carrying out reforms intended by the founder), Dunbar effected considerable changes under an instrument dated 18th December, 1529. Six members were added to the foundation, and important alterations were

made in the mode of election as well as in the duties and stipends of others.

Dunbar died in 1532, and Boece, the first Principal, in 1536. To the former succeeded William Stewart, by whom was erected a building (a class room with "bibliothek" above) that abutted on the south wall of the Chapel; to the latter succeeded William Hay, who had been Sub-Principal since 1505. The year 1541 is memorable as that in which the first royal visit was paid to the University. It is on record that James V. and his Queen, Mary of Guise, were "weill entertenit be the Bishop," and they "mickell commendit" the "diverse oratiouns maid in Greke, Latine, and uther languages." On Stewart's death, in 1545, William Gordon became Bishop, the last under Roman Catholic rule. From what has been recorded of him there need be no wonder that in the University as in the Church affairs were going far wrong.

> "Faults in the life breed errors in the brain,
> And these, reciprocally, those again."

The University was to be pitied that had such a Chancellor, and the Church such a Chief Pastor.

The Reformation Period.

There was still living, however, and in high place in the University, one of the early band that Elphinstone had brought together, Alexander Galloway, Parson of Kinkell. In 1549, while Rector for the fourth time, he held an official visitation, the record of which is preserved. This remarkable document discloses a sad falling away from the old regime, in respect alike of ecclesiastical, educational, and financial affairs. It refers even to the decay (thus early), through lack of funds, of the very fabric of the buildings. A stern mandate went forth for the resumption of work and study within nine days, with what result is not known. It may have been that, with Gordon as Chancellor, reforms were impossible, and in 1552 Galloway died. Anyhow, in January, 1561, John Knox and the General Assembly in Edinburgh summoned before them the University authorities, including Alexander Anderson, the last Roman Catholic Principal.

(1553-69), to whose credit it is related that he successfully defended the buildings against an angry mob from the Mearns ("forti manu vim vi repellere nititur"). The encounter before the General Assembly was carried on, we are told, in "very sharpe and hard disputacions," but "nothing was concludit, for that every ane of them remainit constant in their awin professione." Unhappily, "hard disputacions" were not the whole of it. In the following year, on 28th October, in the Howe of Corrichie, and within fifteen miles of Aberdeen, was fought the battle in which the Earl of Huntly, the powerful champion in the north of the old faith, was routed by the Earl of Moray, Huntly himself being slain. Queen Mary was in Aberdeen at the time, and had, it is said, to witness from a window in the Castlegate the execution of Huntly's second son ("bonnie John Gordon"), who had been taken prisoner in the battle. The Queen made an attempt (on paper) to befriend the University, albeit it had now but "fifteen or sixteen scollers." It was to no purpose. The older Universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow, perhaps because they came more directly under the influence of John Knox and Andrew Melville, were showing a disposition to fall in with the views regarding reform favoured by the General Assembly. But Aberdeen continued obdurate, till at last, after more pressing matters had been disposed of, the Regent Moray and Erskine of Dun, Superintendent of Angus and Mearns, representing respectively the civil and the ecclesiastical power, found time to pay a visit to Aberdeen in the summer of 1569. Principal Anderson, along with the Sub-Principal and three of the Regents, were called on to subscribe the Articles of the Reformed Faith, and, having refused, were deposed. Thus was carried out the first "purging" of King's College, and although from now the new order was established, many thorny and difficult questions remained for long unsettled. There were those who feared lest the Reformers, in their zeal for a simpler form of worship and what was regarded as a purer faith, might lose sight of Elphinstone's broad and statesmanlike ideal of a University—lest the *Studium Generale* might be turned into a mere School of Arts and Theology. The course of events for many years onwards has not been fully made out. Anderson was succeeded by Alexander Arbuthnot, a youthful, gentle scholar, who enjoyed

the confidence of the party of reform, and in a special degree of the Melvilles. He was ill-fitted, however, for those troublous times, and having been made a scapegoat for the King's wrath, he appears to have fallen into a decline and died, in 1583, at the early age of forty-five. He was succeeded by Walter Stuart (Principal, 1583-92), who also died young; after whom followed David Rait, who was Principal for the long period of forty years, 1592-1632.

Earl Marischal and his College.

We are now brought to the times of the founder of the second University in Aberdeen—George, fifth Earl Marischal, born in 1553, who had, in 1581, succeeded his grandfather as head of the ancient Aberdeenshire family of Keith. Educated at King's College and afterwards at Geneva, where he came under the influence of Beza, young Marischal, in the course of his travels abroad, had become thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Reformers. On his return, therefore, to Scotland, he threw himself whole-heartedly into a struggle which at the time had aspects not religious and ecclesiastical only, but social and political as well. King's College continued under the influence of Marischal's special rival in Aberdeenshire, the Earl of Huntly; and, although by various Commissions the Scottish Parliament made more than one attempt to call it to account, the University displayed such "masterly inactivity" as actually to delay for thirteen years the preparation of a report demanded (1584) by the latest of these Commissions. What is known as the "Nova Fundatio" was then (1597) drawn up, but it never became operative. It contemplated many reforms on the lines aimed at by the Reformed Church. Had it become law, it might have seriously narrowed the scope of Elphinstone's *Studium Generale*, as it proposed to abolish the offices not only of Canonist but of Civilist and Mediciner as well.

It was in the midst of these troubles and hindrances that Earl Marischal, who enjoyed the full confidence of the civic authorities in New Aberdeen, conceived the bold scheme of establishing therein a rival to the wayward institution in the Old Town. In 1592, Marischal became, as King's Commissioner

for the north-eastern counties, the head of the party of reform in the district. In that same year, also, he obtained from the King grants of certain church lands and annual rents, including those of the Black Friars and the White Friars of Aberdeen. A few months thereafter (2nd April, 1593) he published his charter, founding and erecting an Academia, Collegium, or Universitas (for he uses each of these terms) in New Aberdeen, "a city," he says, "which has deserved well at our hands." The original document (in Latin) has long been missing, but there exist three copies of very ancient date. The founder says he has seriously considered "in what darkness and ignorance most men lie," which is all due to the lack of "an honourable, liberal, and Christian education and training"—a sad disparagement apparently of the work of King's College! The charter then proceeds "to give and grant freely and for nought" to the Academia the church estates and lands he had received from the King, and also (as granted to Earl Marischal by the Town Council) the buildings, lands, church, etc., that had formerly belonged to the Franciscan or Grey Friars of Aberdeen, "to be held and had from us and our successors, Earls Marischal, in pure and perpetual alms, rendering therefor only the offering of pious prayers"—no masses for souls now required nor expected. The members on the foundation, to each of whom a salary was assigned, were the Principal, three teachers (Regents), six alumni, a steward, and a cook. The Principal, who had ordinary jurisdiction over every member of the College, had duties to discharge as one of the teachers. The nomination of the teachers was reserved to Earl Marischal, as founder, and his heirs, but their examination and admission was entrusted to a Board, which included the Principal of the older College and three Ministers of the Gospel. The six alumni (or bursars), who were to be recommended on the score of poverty, had certain duties to discharge, including, week about, the wakening of everyone at five o'clock in the morning. Paying students, whose fees to the teachers were fixed on a scale according to social standing, were also to be admitted. For examinations and at promotions the fees were to be the same for all; but from *all* fees those who, according to the judgment of the teachers, were to be reckoned poor were exempted. All elected to the Academia

were required once a year to make profession of the faith, "as taken and transcribed from the Word of God."

As regards the method of teaching, the provisions of the charter differed notably from those of Elphinstone's foundation. It was specially enacted that each teacher should confine himself to one subject, "that the youths who ascend step by step may have a teacher worthy of their studies and talents." This wholesome regulation, however, continued in force for only some fifty years. It was not finally restored thereafter until 1753. At King's Regenting had been abolished, but was restored in 1641. It continued thereafter to be legally in force until 1798-9.

The imposition of teaching duties on the Principal was at an early stage made matter of complaint, and, by way of remedy, it was enacted, strangely enough, by Minute of the Town Council (1st March, 1620), "that thair salbe a fourt Regent prowyidit to teiche the hie class, to disburdine the Primar altogidder thairoff." The special object of this was to induce Dr. William Forbes, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, to accept the office of Principal. He was, however, "to continew in his ministrie in teacheing twa sermonis everie weik as he dois presentlie," and "have onlie the cair and chairge of the discipline of the College and teacheing of theologie thairin and na farder." Thus was a fourth Regent added to the teaching staff. "Mr. William," who was the fourth Principal, resigned office within a twelvemonth, on his appointment to be Bishop of Edinburgh. In his place, "a doctour of phisick," the Mediciner at King's College, Patrick Dun, "eftir long intreatie," accepts office. It was enacted that he was to suffer no "imputatioun of offence or bruck of dewtie" when he "salbe burdenit be nobill men in the cuntrie in tyme of thair seiknes to repair towardis thame as phisiciane." Marischal's foundation might well come to be spoken of as "the toun's college" when it was thus looked after by the Town Council even in respect of the duties to be required of its Principal.

Marischal College Buildings.

The buildings—unsuitable they must have been from the first—provided for Earl Marischal's College consisted of those

that had belonged to the community of the Grey Friars. These from time to time were altered and added to as the necessary funds, at no time too plentiful, could be secured, and this almost wholly from voluntary subscriptions. Of the buildings thus altered and extended a great part were still standing sixty years ago, by which time they had become wholly insufficient and unsuitable, and were condemned. All that we possess now are two inscriptions—the one, ***ΑΡΕΤΗ ΑΥΤΑΡΚΗΣ*** (*i.e.*, virtue is self-sufficient), in the vestibule immediately under the large window, the other, reproduced overleaf in facsimile from a

MARISCHAL COLLEGE AS COMPLETED IN 1741

photograph, the defiant motto of Earl Marischal that may also be read in the vestibule, over the archway that faces the main entrance at the base of the Mitchell Tower. Until 1901, however, although altered and deformed, there remained in use as the Parish Church of Greyfriars, *alias* the College Kirk, the ancient freestone church of pre-Reformation days, of which Alexander Galloway was architect. Though it might have been said with truth of its pointed windows and buttressed front that

> ". . . . decay's effacing fingers
> Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,"

yet the removal of that venerable structure, even to make room for the imposing pile of granite now forming the front block of Marischal College, was witnessed with sore misgiving on the part of not a few. The old church formed an interesting historic link with a memorable and not inglorious past, and it interpreted to everyone the point and meaning of the famous motto quoted here. How it all came about—this effacement for all time of the last vestige of the ancient buildings connected with Earl Marischal's foundation—may be found "writ large" in the records of the heritors of the church, the Town Council of Aberdeen. Unhappily, there is a like previous record regarding the demolition of another and still more venerable ecclesiastical edifice in Aberdeen that *might* have been preserved. "The greatest glory of a building," says Ruskin, "is not in its stones nor in its gold. Its glory is in its age, and in that deep sense of voicefulness, of stern watching, of mysterious sympathy . . . which we feel in walls that have long been washed by the passing waves of humanity."

Early Relations between the Colleges.

From the foregoing remarks may be gathered some of the leading facts regarding the origin and constitution of each of the two Universities that were united in the University of Aberdeen. To trace the separate history of each onward till 1860 cannot here be attempted. But a few outstanding facts and incidents may be referred to.

The troubles and difficulties that had brought about the foundation of Marischal College and University, as a rival to King's, were not of a temporary character. The Roman Catholic Church had been removed from place and power, but the "New Foundation" drawn up for King's, being unacceptable, continued for generations to be a bone of contention. Even one hundred

years afterwards it was a subject of discussion before the Commission appointed by the Scots Parliament (1690-1700). It was looked upon as embodying a narrow and inadequate conception of the function of a University. Earl Marischal, it was alleged, in the ardour of his enthusiasm for the Reformed Faith, had founded an institution for teaching and degree-conferring in Arts and Theology only, and the "New Foundation" proposed for King's having, it was thought, the same real authors, was regarded as being to like purpose and effect. Mr. P. J. Anderson, the University Librarian, has discovered among the ancient records a document containing an amusing grumble on the part of some early official of the New College regarding some of the provisions of Earl Marischal's charter. After complaining that "Thair is ane gryter task imposed wpone the Principall nor all the Principallis of Scotland," and "yit less stipend nor the meinest Principall," this grumbler continues—"The Principall of the Aldtown is put in for on of the admitteris and yit will not acknawledge this College for Schoole or College, and wherefor should he have mor preheminence over ws nor we have over him and his settis." It required, in fact, a decision of the House of Lords one hundred and fifty years after the date of Earl Marischal's charter (11th April, 1745) to vindicate against the authorities of King's College the right of Marischal College as an independent University to grant degrees in *all* the Faculties. With such a root-question remaining at issue between the two Universities for five generations, it can readily be understood how the older institution made claim to the "preheminence." And it was also all along much the wealthier foundation. But the whole situation was complicated by the ecclesiastical and political troubles of the time, in so much that the authorities at King's seem never to have really known their own mind regarding the "New Foundation," or, if they did, they did not adhere to one opinion regarding it, if and when the pressing ecclesiastic problem of the day or the fickle mind of the monarch whose favour they sought impelled them to the opposite view.

Bishop Patrick Forbes.

One distinguished figure, however, emerged at King's within

the generation following Marischal's foundation—that of Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen (1618-35), and, as such, Chancellor of the University. Living a century after Elphinstone, he inherited a measure of the energy and sagacity, as well as the deep piety, of the founder himself. Like Elphinstone, he strove to make the University a School of Theology, but only through the severe discipline of secular study. But times were changed, and questions of ecclesiastical policy, upon which even Patrick

BISHOP PATRICK FORBES

Forbes could not get parties to agree, had now come to the front. Moreover, the condition of the University, apparently through the inefficiency and obstructiveness of the Principal, David Rait, had become well nigh ruinous. Forbes, sorely distracted, appealed to the King, and a visitation of both Universities was ordered in 1619. But Marischal College would have nothing to do with the Commissioners, even refusing them admittance. They thereupon arrested the Rector, who stoutly

refused to "deluyer any keyis or open any yettis," as he had "a contrair commandement of his lord and maister, my Lord Merschell." The Earl was then sent for, but his lady sent back word that he was not to be found! King's College, however, reaped benefit from this visitation. The buildings were repaired and the offices of Canonist and Mediciner were restored.

To the efforts of Bishop Patrick Forbes King's College owed the foundation (1620) of the Chair of Divinity, now Systematic Theology. In connexion with both Colleges also there arose in Aberdeen, under his influence and teaching, "a society," says Cosmo Innes, "more learned and accomplished than Scotland had hitherto known," the famous group of "Aberdeen Doctors." Following on Elphinstone's similar good work for Scotland itself a century before, when Chepman and Myllar were induced to set up the first printing press in Edinburgh, Forbes persuaded the famous printer, Edward Raban, to settle in the northern burgh. An urgent work of reparation of the fabric of the buildings at King's fell also to his capable hands to accomplish. It is not known whether the repairs which, in November, 1623, the Royal Commissioners had found it necessary to order to "the heid of the gryt stepill" had ever been effected. Anyhow, about ten years later (on 7th February, 1633) the crown of the bell tower, or campanile, was thrown down by an extraordinary tempest of wind, and adjacent works were "pitifullie crushed." Forbes, however, quickly restored all "in a better forme and condition," precisely as we see "the goodlie ornament" to-day.

The Time of the Troubles.

Bishop Forbes died in 1635, before Laud's action had brought ecclesiastical affairs to the crisis that resulted in the promulgation of the Solemn League and Covenant in Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, on 28th February, 1638. Such, however, was the influence locally of the "Aberdeen Doctors" that, alone of Scottish towns, Aberdeen rejected the Covenant, despite the appeals of Earl Marischal, son of the founder (who had died in 1623). In the following year (1639), Montrose, at the head of the Covenanting Army, brought the town to submission, enforced the signing of the Covenant in Greyfriars Church, and (for the

second time in its history) purged King's College by dismissing the Principal, William Leslie, and one of the Regents, Dr. Alexander Scroggie. Bishop Bellenden was deposed, and the Marquis of Huntly was made Chancellor of King's in his stead. Earl

"THE HEID OF THE GRYT STEPILL"

Marischal was made Governor of the town. In room of Leslie, Dr. William Guild was made Principal, to be himself deposed in 1649 by ecclesiastical authority in the form of a Commission of the General Assembly. No heed was paid to those proceedings

(or else, as Orem states, the Commission could not agree on a successor) until, in September, 1651, five Colonels from Cromwell's troops, under General Monk, who had occupied the town, proceeded to King's and dismissed Guild and the Sub-Principal, Alexander Middleton, as well. In their places respectively were appointed John Row and Gilbert Rule. At the Restoration again, in 1661, Row was himself dismissed, and Middleton, formerly Sub-Principal, was appointed in his place. Thus between 1639 and 1661 King's College had to endure no fewer than three "purgations" during the troubles, ecclesiastico-political, by which the country was being convulsed, and from which Aberdeen (for its "sinis," as Spalding says) was made to suffer more than any town in broad Scotland.

Yet, these troubles had been going on amidst great literary activity at the Universities, and considerable general progress. In 1641, in the time of Principals William Guild and Patrick Dun, the first of many attempts at a union, under the title of "King Charles' University," was effected—on paper at least, for nothing came of it. In both Colleges, additions to the buildings were proceeded with "as money and materials came in"; for the academic home of "the Aberdeen Doctors" was not without friends and admirers far and near. At King's, there remains to this day, in the north-east corner of the Quadrangle, a building erected, chiefly for residential quarters, in 1658, although the staircase portion on the west side was added in 1825. It has come, though only in recent years, to be called "Cromwell's Tower," from the help given towards its erection by the officers of Cromwell's forces then in the north. At Marischal College, towards the erection of the Public School (taken down only sixty years ago), contributions to the amount of two thousand nine hundred pounds Scots were received in 1659-60 jointly from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and Eton College. Both foundations also were enriched through the grant by the King of the revenues of the suppressed Bishopric of Aberdeen, two parts being assigned to King's and one part to Marischal.

Thomas Reid's Library Benefaction.

In 1624, during the early years of Dr. Patrick Forbes's

Bishopric, the Town Council of Aberdeen received, for behoof of Marischal College, a splendid bequest from Thomas Reid, Latin Secretary to James VI. (who had been a Regent at Marischal College twenty years before), to wit, his library of books, together with the sum of 6,000 merks for support of a librarian. This money was to be employed at profit until it would purchase "so much good land lying in the town or shire as can pay yearly of silver rent sex hundreth merks." The

THOMAS REID, LATIN SECRETARY TO JAMES VI.

Town Council, being of opinion that "it will craive a long tract of tyme befoir the same, with the profites, accress to such proportioune of money as will purchas heretage extending in yearelie rent to sex hundreth merkis," ordered that meantime "the haill bookes and manuscriptis," in order that they may not "mothe and consume," be "transported from the keyheid, out of the seller quhair they are lyand, for the present, in hogheidis, to

the college of this burghe, and thair set up in the college librarie, be catalogue and inventar." Reid's "catalogue and inventar" remains, but the "good land" does not. Somehow, it was never purchased, within or without the burgh, and to-day the "bibliothecar" receives from this foundation, as the published accounts show, £13 0s. 8d. sterling, albeit he has to "hold his door open" on six days every week, instead of only four, as Reid ordained. What 600 merks yearly of salary implied at the time may be judged from the fact that the official salary of the then Principal, Dr. Patrick Dun, who first held the office of librarian, was only 300 merks annually! It may be added that the Town Council, apparently by consent on the part of the College, continued for some time to appoint the librarian, until, on the occurrence of a vacancy in October, 1673, the College refused to recognize the Council's right, with the result that rival librarians were appointed. The dispute was carried to the Court of Session, which, in June, 1675, decided in favour of the College, the Town Council being ordained to "desist and cease from troubling and molesting" the nominee of the College. Among the treasures of the library of the University to-day is one of the manuscripts bequeathed by Reid—an exquisite vellum—thus described in the catalogue—"Testament (The Old): Heb. Masora: Various Readings by Rabbi Asher, Rabbi Naphtali, and others: Heb.: [Written by Isaac Bar David in 1494. Collated by Kennicott. Ornaments in gold and colours]."

The Stationers' Hall Library Privilege.

From the accession of William and Mary, the ties that bound the Scottish Universities to the Church became loosened, and, as national institutions, they came more directly under the control and patronage of the Crown. In 1709, the British Parliament conferred on them a special boon, namely, the right to the library of each of "the four Universities of Scotland" to receive a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall. Only one copy being thus available for Aberdeen (for the University of Edinburgh had been founded in 1582), Marischal College at once raised the question of "the dividing of the books" between the two Colleges. King's College, however, would have nothing

to say to this proposal, its contention being that Marischal College was not a University, and that, therefore, King's alone, as one of the four Universities of Scotland, was entitled to receive the Stationers' Hall books. An action in the Court of Session was at last raised by King's College in 1736. Marischal College alleged that its right to be considered the University of Aberdeen was at least *equal* to that of King's, while, as its library was located in "the large and flourishing City of Aberdeen," its claim to the books was preferable on grounds of public utility. To this the authorities of King's College replied that the Marischal College library "is a very ill place for books, being exposed to all eastern storms and steams from the sea, whereas [they] the respondents have a magnificent fabrick, and large precincts, well fenced, and lying to the south sun"—referring to the compact Quadrangle at King's, and the kindly shelter which the chapel wall then gave to Stewart's "bibliothek," built against its south side. The decision of the Inner House (1st July, 1738) was that the books were to be lodged in the library of King's College "for the use of both Colleges." It may be recalled that it was not until 1745—on a question as to the legal status of a certain LL.D. of Marischal College, a presentée to the office of Civilist at King's—that the House of Lords decided affirmatively the root-question whether Marischal College had the right to grant degrees other than in Arts. But to return to the Stationers' Hall privilege, it was lost about one hundred years later through the passing, in 1836, of what was known as the Compensation Act, whereby six libraries of the United Kingdom (those of the Scottish Universities being included) were deprived of this privilege, and compensation in money, calculated on the average annual value of the books received, was granted to each. Aberdeen, owing, it must be admitted, to culpable remissness on the part of King's College in looking after its right, came very badly out of this settlement, as it received only £320 a year, while Edinburgh received £575, St. Andrews £630, and Glasgow £707. This gross inequality, under which the University of Aberdeen had continued for over fifty years to suffer, and might have suffered for all time, on account of the negligence of its authorities in days long gone by, was at last admitted, and, so far as was possible for

the future, was publicly redressed in 1889. When in that year the Bill—which afterwards became the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889—was being framed, on an appeal by the University of Aberdeen to the Treasury, a clause was specially inserted instructing that, in the proportionate allocation as between the four Universities of any public moneys assigned under the Bill, Aberdeen should be credited as being entitled to a sum of £640 annually, instead of £320, for behoof of its library.

The Times of the Jacobite Risings.

To return, however, to the early years of the eighteenth century. The benevolent interest shown by Government in Scottish University affairs generally did not avail to bind the two Aberdeen Universities to loyalty and allegiance. Under the influence of the tenth, and last, Earl Marischal, and his brother, James Keith, who afterwards became the famous soldier, Field-Marshal Keith of Prussia, both Universities espoused the Stuart cause. For this they had to endure a fifth "purgation." No fewer than ten Professors—being four at King's, including Principal George Middleton, and six at Marischal—were deposed by the Royal Commissioners of 1717.

During those years of trouble, the buildings of both Colleges had been allowed to get into a state of deplorable disrepair. The ruinous condition of part of the fabric of King's College buildings ("aevi injuriâ partim labantem partim jacentem") happily came under the notice of one of her sons—James Fraser, Secretary of Chelsea Hospital. In 1725, there were rebuilt, almost at his sole charge, "Dunbar's Buildings," on the south side of the Quadrangle, and, on the north side, the "Bibliothek" of Bishop Stewart that abutted on the south wall of the chapel. Large money bequests also came to the University at Fraser's death in 1731. "Vir nunquam sine laude nominandus" is the tribute to his memory on the tablet now on the south wall of the chapel—for the Bibliothek that Fraser rebuilt was taken down (or, had it been burned down?) some fifty years afterwards, when (c. 1772) the books were removed into the ante-chapel and almost the entire south front of the chapel and the lower part of the east wall of the tower was encased and buttressed in

granite as we now see it. The aforesaid tablet is surmounted by Fraser's coat of arms, and there are also on this granite front the arms of James IV., Elphinstone ("W. E."), Boece ("H. B."), Dunbar ("G. D."), Stewart ("W. S."), &c.

At Marischal College also, a few years after Fraser's time, between 1731 and 1741, the buildings were, by voluntary subscription, repaired and enlarged under the advice of William Adam, the architect of the original fabric of Robert Gordon's College.

Reform of the Curriculum and Union Proposals.

When the suppression on Culloden Moor, on 16th April, 1746, of the last attempt at the restoration of the Stuart dynasty had secured, for the northern districts of Scotland in particular, a period of much-needed rest and peace, the two Colleges in Aberdeen set themselves vigorously to deal with the problem of the reform of the curriculum—a "hardy perennial" that, in fact, survives and flourishes to the present day! Associated with this movement, and, indeed, springing out of it, were attempts at union of the Colleges, of which there were no fewer than four between 1747 and 1787—all, however, ending in failure. At Marischal College (which always led the way in matters of reform), one great advance was secured, mainly through the influence of Dr. Alexander Gerard, Professor first at Marischal College and afterwards at King's. In 1753, the system of Regenting was finally abolished, and the express provision of Earl Marischal's charter, in abeyance and disregarded for over a century, was at last reverted to. Gerard, two years later, published by authority his "Plan of Education in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, with the reasons of it"; and the order of the subjects of study in the Arts curriculum continued in force substantially as therein laid down, till the union of the Universities a century later. Logic was no longer now to be the first and leading subject of study, under the specious plea that, as it "professes to teach the method and rules of reasoning, it is natural to begin with learning these rules and then to apply them in the several sciences." On the contrary, as is well laid down in the "Plan"—"All just conclusions

concerning the works of nature must be founded on an induction of particulars," because "the understanding cannot be aided in the discovery of truth by a logic like the scholastic, founded on an arbitrary disposition of all things under certain general names and consisting only of fine-spun observations concerning the combinations of words in propositions and of propositions in artificial syllogisms." Such views gave promise of true scientific method and of consequent solid progress. At King's, however, mainly under the influence, strangely enough, of a man more famous than even Dr. Gerard, Dr. Thomas Reid, the philosopher (a Regent at King's, 1751-64, before he removed to Glasgow), matters continued in a sort of transition state for other fifty years. The system of Regents was, as already stated, not finally got rid of there until 1798-9. Reid laid stress on the personal and moral influence of the Regent on his pupils. He considered "it must be detrimental to a student to change his tutor every session." But what, it might be asked, of the detriment to the worthy tutor, who had to change his *subject* every session throughout a quadriennium? Still, there were at that time reformers even at King's, one specially, the Humanist, William Ogilvie, who played a conspicuous part in those efforts after union of the Colleges that sprang out of the desire for reform and expansion of the teaching. Classical scholar as he was—probably, indeed, because he was a great scholar—he recognized the futility of duplicating a staff of teachers at each College for the teaching of scientific or quasi-professional subjects. Thus, in 1742, the Infirmary had been founded in Aberdeen and the Dispensary forty years later. Naturally, therefore, proposals for a joint School of Medicine were in the forefront of the union project of 1787. On the suggestion, however, that the aid of a Royal Commission should be invoked, the opposition of King's College was aroused at once, and the scheme ended in complete failure, as did also an attempt by each College to found a Medical School for itself. Out of this movement, however, sprang the founding by a group of twelve Marischal College students, of a debating club, known as the Aberdeen Medical Society, which achieved such remarkable success as in turn to stimulate the University itself. One of the founders of this society was a man who rose afterwards

to be head of the Medical Staff of the British Army, Sir James M'Grigor, whose monument, a fine obelisk of polished red granite, it has recently been found necessary to remove from the Quadrangle of Marischal College to a site in the Duthie Park. The sagacity and forethought of Elphinstone when, in 1505, he created in Aberdeen the earliest foundation in Great Britain for the teaching of Medical Science, was at last beginning to bear good fruit. A working agreement in regard to a joint Medical School was put in operation, but it lasted only twenty years, 1818-38. In 1839, the Senatus of King's College came to the resolution that it was "inexpedient, and even dangerous, to maintain further intercourse with Marischal College." Thus, while at King's "the Mediciner" continued until 1860 to give lectures on Chemistry as the "science subject" prescribed for the second year students in Arts (as Natural History was prescribed at Marischal College), there were being instituted at Marischal College separate Lectureships, or Professorships in (Practice of) Medicine, Chemistry, Anatomy, Midwifery, Surgery, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany.

Rebuilding of Marischal College.

These important additions to the teaching staff at Marischal College rendered imperative the entire rebuilding of the antiquated fabric, now altogether out of date, unsuitable, and "too ruinous to admit of repair." Between 1836 and 1844 there were erected, from designs by Archibald Simpson, of Aberdeen, the granite buildings that now form the central portion of the present structure, including the tower as far up as the panelled work under the clock, and also the wings as far as the small turrets. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone took place on 18th October, 1837, and it is on record that at the dinner afterwards in the County Hall, at five o'clock, there were forty-three toasts, and "all went on well"! The buildings cost about £30,000, defrayed partly by a Government grant of £15,000, or, with interest, about £21,000, and partly by private subscriptions. The City of Aberdeen contributed one thousand guineas, and, it is pleasant to read, the College Sacrist and College Porter gave five guineas each.

Alterations of the Buildings at King's College.

At King's College a few years earlier (1825), the authorities, sorely in need of class room accommodation, and no longer enforcing residence as compulsory, converted the six flats of the "Cromwell Tower," with their twenty-four "chambers" for students, into three storeys of class rooms, the outside staircase on the west side being added. To make room for the latter there had to be removed the small tower at the south-east corner of the

KING'S COLLEGE BUILDINGS UNTIL 1825

chapel (see plate). Of the stair of this tower a trace is still visible. The present west front, extending southward from the crown tower, was also erected at this time, through aid of a Treasury grant of £2,000. Archibald Simpson was architect.

More Proposals for Union.

The question of the union of the two Colleges became now more clamant than ever. Two Royal Commissions (1826 and 1836) strongly urged its expediency, and several Bills in Parliament were brought forward to promote a union, but they were

abandoned. The difficulties centred round the question of the Faculty of Arts—was it to be retained in duplicate, or, if not, where was it to be located? It was probably inevitable that ill feeling should arise over the discussion of a question that so directly involved private interests and personal rights. Yet no such plea of self-defence or self-interest was possible in respect of such conduct as the quasi-authoritative sanction given at this time by King's College to a wanton attempt to stir up again the question (settled in the House of Lords one hundred years before) as to the right of Marischal College to grant degrees other than in Arts. The excellence even at this early date (1850-60) of the Marischal College Medical School, and the quality of its medical degree, suggested a ground for these calumnies, and also supplied their most effective refutation. The opening, in the year 1855, of the appointments in the Medical Service of India (or, the Hon. East India Company's Service, as it then was) to public competition afforded an immediate and reliable public test of the quality of the work of such pioneer-teachers of Medicine at Marischal College as Macgillivray, Nicol, Clark (and Brazier, his substitute, afterwards Professor), Lizars, Pirrie, Macrobin, Ogilvie-Forbes, Francis Ogston, and others. The test was well responded to in the leading places taken by their young pupils, of whom it is recalled that some had only just reached the *lower* limit of age for entry, while there was at that time no *higher* limit imposed on the candidates. Thus, in the first competition, held January, 1855, out of twenty-eight candidates, George Marr, M.D. (Mar. Coll.), took the first place, and again, in the second competition, held July, 1855, out of fifty-five candidates, William Walker, M.A., M.D. (Mar. Coll.), secured the first place. In immediately subsequent years, the second place was gained by Alexander Vans Best, M.D., in January, 1857; the fourth place by Sydney C. Courtney, M.D., in January, 1858; and the third place by William Farquhar, M.D., in May, 1858—besides numerous other high places secured by other Aberdeen medical graduates during these and following years.

The "Fusion" of 1860.

Whether the vigorous and progressive Ephraim of Marischal College had at last resolved to cease from envying the favoured

Judah of King's, and Judah had a mind no longer to vex his brother Ephraim, we cannot say. Anyhow, in 1854, on the initiative of King's College, a majority of the masters (or Senatus, as the body had come to be termed) of both Universities agreed to enter into negotiations for union by the appointment of a joint-committee, but *again* their deliberations resulted in failure. Another Royal Commission followed in 1857, which had, however, no legislative powers. In the year following, on 2nd August, there was given the Royal assent to an Act (21 & 22 Vict., Cap. lxxxiii.) by which, "for the advancement of religion and learning," as the preamble bears, there were appointed certain Commissioners "to make provision for the better government and discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the course of study therein; and for the union of the two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen." Thus ended "an auld sang," of which the first note was "the King Charles' University" of 1641. No discretion was left to the Commissioners, except that [Sect. xviii. (1)] with respect to the Faculty of Arts, which shall include the Professors of Greek, Humanity, Logic, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History, there might be "two Professors in any one or more of such branches of instruction in the Faculty of Arts, if it shall appear to be necessary or expedient, with power to the said Commissioners to determine where the classes of each of the said Professors shall assemble." Ordinances were passed, the general effect of which, in reference to this matter, is fully stated by the Commissioners in their Report. They were satisfied, they say, (1) "that it was neither necessary nor expedient to maintain two separate Professorships in any branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts," and (2) "that the most advantageous, as well as by far the most economical arrangement, with reference to the buildings, was to locate the classes in the Faculty of Arts, with the exception of the class of Natural History, together with the classes in the Faculty of Divinity, in the buildings of King's College, and the classes in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, and also the class of Natural History, in the buildings of Marischal College." In the circumstances, the Commissioners no doubt made the best arrangement possible, but in the City of Aberdeen it gave rise to much angry and even

hostile feeling. The Act [Sect. xviii. (2)] empowered the Commissioners "to abolish such Professorships . . . as are rendered unnecessary by the union of the two Universities . . making full compensation to the holders of such offices for all loss of emoluments . . ." In almost every case of duplicate Chairs the Professor retired on a pension was the senior of the two; but to this rule the Commissioners made one outstanding exception, through which, extraordinary as it may now seem, the

JAMES CLERK MAXWELL

United University was deprived of the services of the illustrious physicist, James Clerk Maxwell. He was at the time only in the thirtieth year of his age, and had since 1856 filled the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Marischal College. Although few, perhaps, of his young pupils were able at the time to estimate aright the greatness of his powers, there are those living who still recall with affection the charming simplicity of the man, the inspiring

enthusiasm of his teaching, and the force and pith of his problems and experimental illustrations. What made Maxwell's enforced retirement the more distasteful was that the King's College Professor whose services were retained, though an able man and an excellent teacher, was not only considerably the senior in years, but had been for years the leading protagonist on behalf of King's College, and was well understood to have been the real author of the unjustifiable attack referred to above, made some years before, through an anonymous pamphlet, on the *University* status of Marischal College. The pamphlet, it may be added, was, after some years of contemptuous silence, effectively answered by Dr. Thomas Clark, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry in Marischal College.

It must be said, however, of David Thomson, the King's College Professor of Natural Philosophy, who was retained in office, that, although about thirteen years Maxwell's senior, he was still in the prime of life. Further, he was associated with Professor Frederick Fuller, his distinguished colleague in the Chair of Mathematics (a Cambridge man like himself), and these two had already, before the union, entered on that remarkable career of success as teachers that was to bring fame to the school of Colin Maclaurin in the Northern Scottish University. From the names of their pupils who proceeded afterwards to Cambridge, and there won high places in the Mathematical Tripos, one might compile a very long list indeed. These facts, however, may suffice. In the ten years, 1858-67, no fewer than five out of the ten Senior Wranglers received their early training in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Scottish Universities, and of these, four had studied at Aberdeen, namely, George M. Slessor, Senior Wrangler in 1858; James Stirling, Senior in 1860; Thomas Barker, Senior in 1862; and Charles Niven, Senior in 1867. The fifth Scotsman was Robert Morton, of the University of Glasgow, Senior in 1866.

Alterations Made in the Buildings at the Union.

Before referring to the manner in which in Aberdeen, as in the other three Scottish Universities, the Commissioners made provision for "better government and discipline," and for

"improving and regulating the course of study," a word must be said as to the changes in the Professoriate and the alterations of the buildings which these changes rendered necessary. In addition to suppressing eight Chairs which had existed in duplicate, the Commissioners created six new Chairs, viz., at King's, two, (1) Logic and English Literature and (2) Biblical Criticism; and at Marischal, four (hitherto represented by Lectureships only), Botany, Institutes of Medicine (now termed Physiology), Materia Medica, and Midwifery. In regard to buildings, the Commissioners state that owing to the state of the funds they had found it necessary to relieve the University entirely of their "maintenance and repair" and accordingly this charge was for the future transferred to the Board of Works. The immediate result was the carrying out at King's of large alterations and additions, begun, in fact, by Government before "the fusion," as the union of the Universities came to be called. The old cloisters on the south side of the Quadrangle and the hall (v. plate, p. 37), still older, with its adjoining buildings on the east side, had now to make way for the present extensive class room accommodation erected on these sites. A few years later "the inconvenient and unseemly use" (to quote from the Commissioners' Report) "which is at present made of part of the chapel" was terminated by the removal of the library volumes into the fine building specially erected for their accommodation. To this an addition at the east end, making the entire length about 200 feet, was erected by Government in 1884, on an urgent appeal made through the then librarian at the time of Lord Rosebery's Rectorship. (See Plan No. I.) In this addition suitable accommodation was found for the books of the Melvin Library (about 7,000 volumes), which shortly before had been removed from Marischal College. From this instance and others that will be referred to, it will be seen that the words "the maintenance and repair of the buildings" were held by Government to include the granting of additional buildings from time to time, when shown to be necessary. As regards Marischal College buildings in 1860, the class rooms vacated there through the removal to King's College of the classes in the Faculties of Arts and Divinity became available forthwith for the necessary

expansion of class room accommodation in the Faculty of Medicine, due to the creation of new Chairs and otherwise.

General Effect of the Act of 1858.

The manner in which the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, dealt with the government and discipline of the University of Aberdeen, as one of the Universities of Scotland, would possess but a limited historical interest, were it not that the work done by the Commissioners was but the first step towards further and more radical changes carried out under the provisions of an Act passed thirty years later, known as the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889. As early as 1876, and in consequence mainly of the influence on the whole education of Scotland of the "Education (Scotland) Act, 1872," a fresh Universities Commission was appointed, and Bills based on their Report were brought forward almost yearly from 1883 onwards and abandoned, until at last the above-named Act (52 & 53 Vict., ch. 55) became law on 30th August, 1889. But to return, meantime, to the Act of 1858.

The Act of 1858 had constituted within each Scottish University two new bodies, namely, a University Court and a General Council. The former consisted, in Aberdeen and St. Andrews, of six members, in Glasgow of seven, and in Edinburgh of eight. Each of the four University Courts included in its membership the Rector (appointed by the matriculated students), the Principal, and four Assessors, nominated (or appointed) by the Chancellor, the Rector, the General Council, and the Senatus Academicus. To these, in the University Court of Glasgow, was added the Dean of Faculties, and in the University Court of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of the City, and an Assessor, nominated by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council. There were, it may be explained, in the case of the University of Edinburgh, special grounds for the representation thus granted to the civic authorities, although in 1889, when all the University Courts were enlarged, two representatives of each city respectively were added to the Courts of the other three Universities. The connexion between the town and "the College" had been in Edinburgh far closer and more direct than even in Aberdeen. "The government of the

University of Edinburgh," the Commissioners state in their Report, "was vested in the Magistrates and Council of the city, whose powers extended not only over the administration of its property, but even over the regulation of its discipline and its system of graduation."

The Senatus Academicus of each University was by the Act of 1858 left in the possession and exercise of the very ample powers they had hitherto enjoyed in regard not only to the superintendence and regulation of the teaching and discipline but also the administration of the property and revenues, subject, however, as to the latter, to the control and review of the University Court. The right of nomination and presentation to any Professorships hitherto vested in the Senatus was, however, transferred to the University Court, which had also power given under the Act not only to review decisions of the Senatus, but to require due attention to duties imposed on Professors, and, under certain restrictions, to censure or suspend a Professor, or even deprive him of his office. The Court also fixed and regulated the fees of the classes.

To the membership of the General Council of each Scottish University the Act of 1858 made eligible, in addition to certain members *ex officiis* (the Chancellor and the members for the time being of the University Court and Senatus), the graduates and certain alumni, subject to compliance with certain conditions as to enrolment. To the body thus constituted the Act assigned the right to elect the Chancellor. It was empowered to assemble twice every year and to take into its consideration all questions affecting the well-being and prosperity of the University, and to make representations on such questions to the University Court.

To the Commissioners (twelve in number, John Inglis, then Lord Justice Clerk for Scotland, being Chairman) were given by the Act of 1858 most extensive powers—to revise foundations, to regulate the powers and jurisdictions of all office-bearers, as well as the time and manner of their election; to make rules for the management and ordering of the courses of study, manner of examinations, and conditions under which degrees are to be conferred; to found new Professorships, and to provide for the due administration

of revenues and endowments, and for the better custody and management of libraries and museums. In the exercise of these powers by the Commissioners there were passed into law in all eighty-nine Ordinances, namely, nine General Ordinances, thirty-three relating to Aberdeen, twenty to Edinburgh, fourteen to Glasgow, and thirteen to St. Andrews. The General Ordinances contained regulations for retiring allowances to Professors, meetings of the General Councils, and mode of appointment of Chancellors and Assessors, Degrees in Arts and in Law, libraries, etc. The special circumstances connected with the union of the Aberdeen Universities, and also the very large number of foundations, many of very ancient date, that had to be dealt with in Aberdeen, quite account for the large number of Aberdeen Ordinances.

The general effect of the foregoing changes was, it must be admitted, conservative enough. In Aberdeen, attention centred rather on the patent and direct effect of the union of the Universities and the arrangements made to carry out and complete that union. These arrangements were, on the whole, most obnoxious to the citizens of Bon-Accord, and were received with a feeling of undisguised hostility. One can recall an occasion when it looked as if that honoured name was to be tarnished by open riot, namely, when the first-appointed Rector, Edward Francis Maitland, Lord Barcaple, was delivering his inaugural address in what was then the hall and is now the portrait gallery in Marischal College. Yet matters settled down ere long, and as evidence of the excellent work of which the University had now become capable, one has but to turn to the crowded footnotes in the University Calendar, which give the facts as to the after-careers, in the public services and elsewhere, of the men who from 1862 onwards have graduated with Honours, in Arts and Medicine especially, at the University of Aberdeen.

Two Acts Affecting the General Council.

Before we attempt to sum up in a general way the vital changes introduced by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, a brief reference ought to be made to two earlier important Acts of Parliament affecting the General Councils of the Scottish

Universities, namely, the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, and the Universities Election Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1881. Under the former of these, it was provided that the Universities of Scotland should return two members to Parliament—one to be returned jointly by the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and one jointly by the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. Those on whom the Act conferred the franchise thus granted are all whose names appear on the Register for the time being of the General Council, along with all *ex officio* members of that body. Conditions of Registration on the Council and regulations as to the manner of taking the poll at an election are laid down in elaborate detail. Those entitled to claim enrolment are graduates after examination (*i.e.*, not honorary graduates) in any Faculty, and certain alumni, not graduates. The second of the Acts above cited, that of 1881, made "further provision in regard to the registration of Parliamentary voters, and also in regard to the taking of the poll" in the Universities of Scotland. Registration on the General Council was now made compulsory on every graduand, an enrolment fee being exigible. There was at the time considerable outcry raised by the Universities against this provision, which was looked upon as an invasion by the Legislature of the Universities' prescriptive right to grant degrees. Still, the measure was salutary, and even necessary, as there were grounds for the suspicion that grave abuses had crept in in respect of payment of the enrolment fee by the rival political parties.

The practical effect of this Act of twenty-five years ago is that the name of everyone not known to be dead, who, since August, 1881, has had conferred on him (or her) a degree after examination in any Faculty must be found on the Register of General Council as made up in the preceding December, provided he (or she) was then of age. The names of such as graduated prior to the date aforesaid may or may not appear on the Register, according as each has chosen to enrol or not. As a matter of fact there are about 140 graduates not known to be dead who have never enrolled on the General Council. It may be stated that, in addition to the Parliamentary franchise and the right to vote for the Assessors in the University Court, members of the General Council enjoy certain valuable library

privileges. The Register for the current year contains 4059 names.

Effect of the Universities Act of 1889.

If under the Act of 1858, which created them, the University Courts of the Scottish Universities were, as has been said, little more than Courts of Appeal, under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, they were so no longer. That Act added greatly to the powers of the University Courts, and still further took away from the Senatus powers it had formerly exercised; while, as regards the management and ordering of the courses of study and the manner of teaching and examination, powers were given to the Commissioners (sixteen in number) appointed under the Act, in the exercise of which there were framed Ordinances that have effected little short of an academic revolution. A new body also was created by the Act of 1889, namely, the Universities Committee of the Privy Council, with powers to deal with matters specially affecting the Scottish Universities.

The membership of the University Courts was increased to fourteen, by the addition (taking the case of Aberdeen) of the Lord Provost of the city and an Assessor nominated by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, and by the increase of the number of Assessors for the General Council and the Senatus from one each to four. The Act laid down the mode of election and term of office of these Assessors, and to the body thus constituted it gave, subject to any Ordinances of the Commissioners, power to administer and manage the whole revenue and property of the University; to review, subject to certain restrictions, decisions of the Senatus; to define the nature and limits of a Professor's duties; to institute proceedings against a Professor or other Teacher or Examiner; to appoint Professors (in cases where the patronage belongs to the University), Examiners, and Lecturers; to grant, for purposes of graduation, recognition to the teaching of any College or individual Teacher; to appoint one-third of the members of any Standing Committees charged with the superintendence of libraries or museums; to elect the representative of the University on the General Medical Council, under the Medical Act, 1886; after the expiration of the powers of the Commission,

to found new Professorships, with the approval of the Universities Committee of the Privy Council, and to alter or revoke Ordinances and make new Ordinances in manner prescribed by the Act.

To the Senatus were left powers to regulate and superintend the teaching and discipline of the University, and to appoint two-thirds of the members of any Library or Museum Committees, as above referred to.

To the General Council were given powers to adjourn any meeting and to hold special meetings at the instance of the Chancellor, who shall convene such meetings on a requisition from a quorum of members, being ten for every complete thousand on the Register.

To the Commissioners were given powers to regulate the following matters:—All foundations, endowments, bursaries, etc.; the powers, duties, privileges, etc., of all office-bearers; the constitution of Faculties and the creation of new Faculties; the manner of admission of students, the courses of study, and examinations; the admission of women to graduation and provision for their instruction; salaries of Principals, Professors, and others; the foundation of new Professorships; the conditions and scale of pensions; the administration and management of all property; the payment and extinction of debt; the constitution and function of a Students' Representative Council, etc.

The Changes Made in the Arts Curriculum.

The labours of the Commission resulted in the issue of one hundred and sixty-eight Ordinances, of which forty-six were "general," or applicable to not fewer than three Universities. Of these forty-six no fewer than fourteen were "supplementary," or amending Ordinances, modifying or adding to Ordinances previously made. The last set of Ordinances became law on 19th May, 1898, but the General Report of the Commission was not issued until April, 1900. The most important Ordinance probably of all, Ordinance No. 11, General No. 6 (Regulations for Degrees in Arts), has to be read in connexion with no fewer than four supplementary Ordinances. Under these there was instituted a Preliminary Examination in (1) English, (2) Latin

or Greek, (3) Mathematics, (4) one of the following—Latin or Greek (if not already taken), French, German, Italian, Dynamics. Uniformity of standard in the four Universities in respect of this Entrance Examination is secured through the institution of a Joint Board of Examiners, whose sixteen members are, under a prescribed *rota*, appointed yearly, four by each University Court, namely, two Professors or Lecturers and two additional Examiners. Then, as regards the degree, the Commissioners considered the existing course of study to be too rigid, as "it admitted of no adaptation to individual taste or bent of mind, nor did it offer any encouragement to the higher or more specialized study of any subject." They, accordingly, while retaining seven subjects of study and examination as requisite for the ordinary degree in Arts, and making compulsory one subject out of each of the four following groups, namely, (*a*) Latin or Greek, (*b*) English or a Modern Language or History, (*c*) Logic and Metaphysics or Moral Philosophy, (*d*) Mathematics or Natural Philosophy, left the student free to select the other three subjects out of four groups of subjects [embraced under (1) Languages, (2) Philosophy, (3) Science, (4) History and Law], yet so that the whole subjects taken shall include either (*a*) both Latin and Greek, or (*b*) both Logic and Moral Philosophy, or (*c*) any two of the following three subjects—Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. The rigidity of the old rule—Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, each for two winter sessions, and Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy (to which Aberdeen, to its credit, added Natural History), each for one winter session—that delightful simplicity of plan has, as the result of the foregoing Ordinance, given place to a labyrinth of no fewer than six hundred and seventeen pathways to a degree in Arts! We are possibly too near to these great changes, and our experience of their effect is yet too limited to warrant any certain conclusions as to their general tendency. Present appearances, however, would seem to indicate that, while the element of "humanistic culture," which the Commissioners rightly valued in the Arts degree, is, under their scheme, well secured for those who have in view the pursuit subsequently of professional studies in the Faculties of Medicine, Law, Science, or Divinity—those, on the

other hand, who have made beforehand no such choice of a profession (and, despite the very marked rise in the age of candidates, these form comparatively a large body), find themselves in want of that lead or guidance in regard to their studies which, to say the least, the "rigid" scheme of the old Ordinances fully supplied. In regard to the "special" subjects, which Ordinance No. 11 leaves open to choice, many such candidates for the degree in Arts, having no better guide than what they may deem to be "the path of least resistance," seem to struggle aimlessly, and so to let slip golden opportunities of instruction and improvement. Anyhow, the existing Regulations for the degree in Arts do not appear to be reckoned wholly satisfactory. It is no secret that representatives from each of the Scottish Universities have recently held a series of Inter-University Conferences anent the reform of the Arts curriculum, so that to-day the discussions of one hundred and fifty years ago, in the days of Dr. Alexander Gerard, are being revived upon a wider arena. The foregoing remarks refer exclusively to the ordinary degree of M.A.

The admission of women to instruction and graduation in all the Faculties (an innovation that would have staggered our Collegiate body of four centuries ago!) has been carried through satisfactorily, under arrangements and conditions made by the University Court in terms of Ordinance No. 18. Out of a total of 879 students matriculated for the current academical year, no fewer than 182 are women, of whom 168 matriculated in the Faculty of Arts.

To enumerate further, even briefly, the general effect of the numerous changes introduced by the Ordinances of the Commissioners cannot here be attempted. We may, however, refer shortly to the special effect on the University of Aberdeen of certain Ordinances and resolutions of the Commissioners.

General Money Provisions under the Act of 1889.

As regards "ways and means," the Act provided, out of public moneys a sum of £42,000 annually, which the Commissioners were to apportion among the four Universities as they thought fit. This sum the Commissioners found to be wholly

insufficient, as it required £21,562 to meet existing demands, and £11,250 would be required to make provision for future claims for pensions, leaving free only some £9,000 for new educational purposes. It was in these circumstances that the Treasury added, under the Education and Local Taxation (Scotland) Act, 1892, other £30,000 a year. This total of £72,000 a year the Commissioners apportioned between St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, in the percentages of 15, 20, 29, 36, or, in actual amounts, £10,800, £14,400, £20,880, and £25,920. The Commissioners state in their Report that, in framing this scheme of division, they considered "in each case, not only the needs but the opportunities, and the number of students at each University, and the extent to which they had respectively been enabled heretofore to contribute to the general education of the country."

Finance, in Respect of the Different Universities.

In reference to the financial arrangements of the Commissioners, a sum of £72,000 of public moneys divided annually among the four Scottish Universities, and of that sum, one-fifth, or £14,400, to the University of Aberdeen, may possibly be regarded as fair and adequate. It ought to be noted, however—

(1) That in this sum of £72,000 is included a sum of £20,472, previously payable annually among the Scottish Universities under the settlement of 1860.

(2) That out of the £72,000 the Commissioners required that meantime there be set aside annually by the Universities a total of £11,250 (St. Andrews, £750; Glasgow, £4,000; Aberdeen, £1,500; Edinburgh, £5,000) to meet "an indefinite liability previously undertaken by the Treasury," namely, provision for pensions to Professors.

(3) That out of the sum of £20,472 previously paid to the four Universities, Aberdeen had been receiving (inclusive of the meagre dole of £320 to the library under the Compensation Act) a sum of £5,454, or considerably more than *one-fourth* of the whole.

(4) That the Commissioners made by Ordinance a new arrangement in regard to the disposal of class fees, which has

operated in a manner specially disadvantageous to the University of Aberdeen, in consequence of the small number of students (in comparison with the numbers in Edinburgh and Glasgow) when considered in relation to the number of Professors to whom were assigned by the Commissioners salaries not greatly, on the average, below the amounts fixed for Edinburgh and Glasgow.

For numerous reasons stated in their Report (the freedom of choice of subjects in the Arts course above referred to being one) the Commissioners considered it undesirable that the income of a Professor, or Lecturer, should continue to be, as hitherto, directly dependent on the number of students attending his class. They, therefore, instituted in each University a "Fee Fund," into which are payable all class fees whatever. Out of this fund, in conjunction with the fixed endowment (if any) of his Chair, each Professor receives a certain salary, the normal, or maximum amount whereof must "suffer a proportional abatement in any year in which the aggregate amount of the fees is insufficient to meet the total claims on the Fee Fund." To guard, however, against diminution of income below a certain amount, any deficiency in the Fee Fund that may in any year be required to make up each salary to three-fourths of its normal amount must be supplied out of the General Fund.

Mr. Carnegie's Benefaction—One Aspect of its Operation.

Now, from the cause above explained, namely, the comparative paucity of students in Aberdeen in relation to the amount of class fees required to make up the normal salaries of the Professors, it resulted that while in Edinburgh and Glasgow there was from the first an overplus (amounting in Edinburgh to several thousands of pounds) from the Fee Fund that went directly to swell the General Fund of each of these Universities, in Aberdeen, on the other hand, there was a serious deficiency. For the eight years, 1894-5 to 1901-2, the salaries of Professors dependent on the Fee Fund were, on the average, ten per cent. below the normal, while the General Fund was unable to meet even existing demands on it. After the latter

date matters improved greatly, entirely through the operation of the splendid benefaction of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. But here again the University of Aberdeen has been at a serious disadvantage as compared with Edinburgh and Glasgow. Mr. Carnegie's benefaction of no less than £100,000 a year to the four Universities is made up of two sums of £50,000 each, the one going towards payment of the class fees of students, the other being allocated, at the discretion of the Trustees, as grants for buildings, permanent equipment, endowment of chairs or lectureships, laboratories, libraries, etc. Now the payment of the fees of students has resulted in all the Universities, not so much in an increase of the number of students, as in the taking-out of additional classes (second attendances, and so forth), by such students as choose to avail themselves of Mr. Carnegie's bounty. The consequent considerable increase in all the Fee Funds had first to be employed in Aberdeen in bringing up Professors' salaries to their normal amounts, while in Edinburgh and Glasgow it simply created a still more copious overflow directly into their General Funds—that overflow exceeding last year in Edinburgh £8,000, and in Glasgow reaching £6,200. There is now a surplus even in Aberdeen, but the point to be noted is that the General Funds of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow have been, from the first, reaping directly from Mr. Carnegie's munificent benefaction a *double* benefit, as compared with Aberdeen.

A New Faculty and Rearrangements.

The Commissioners, as was fully expected, created in all the Universities a new Faculty, that of Science, and instituted degrees therein. They also modified the course of study for degrees in Medicine by extending the curriculum from four to five years. In pursuance of the general policy adopted in regard to degrees in Arts, and as an inducement to students in Medicine to begin by taking the M.A. degree, they arranged that the first year of study and the first professional examination for medical students should include subjects any of which might be selected as special subjects for the degree in Arts, namely, Botany, Natural History, Physics, and Chemistry. Of these, the first three might be studied in the medical curriculum as summer

courses of fifty lectures each, Chemistry, however, requiring a full winter course of one hundred lectures, to be followed by a fifty-lecture course in Practical Chemistry. These arrangements in connexion with the courses of study for degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine threw, at an early stage, on the reconstituted University Court of the University of Aberdeen the solution of a very grave and difficult problem, to which further reference will presently be made, namely, the most suitable and convenient choice of the sites of the various classes as between the two sets of buildings.

The Nestor of the University Court.

To trace the course of the discussions, as they may be read in the records of the University Court preserved in the public libraries of the city, would be wearisome. It may be stated, however, that, under a declaration that it had been constituted, issued by the Commission on 13th January, 1890, the Court met for the first time on 31st January, 1890, all the members except the Rector (Mr. Goschen) being present. It is worthy of remark that one of the thirteen members present was John Webster, LL.D., Advocate, at one time Member of Parliament for the city, the "Nestor" of the Court as he came to be called, who, from 16th March, 1861, had sat continuously as Rector's Assessor through the thirty years' life of the old Court, the successive Rectors (Lord Barcaple, Earl Russell, Mr. M. E. Grant Duff, Professor Huxley, Mr. Wm. E. Forster, Lord Rosebery, Dr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Geo. J. Goschen) having each in turn nominated him Assessor. The Court, unfortunately, soon lost the benefit of his wise counsel and advice, for he resigned office a few months afterwards, before the appointment of the next Rector, the Marquis of Huntly, and died in June, 1891.

The "Buildings Extension Scheme."

The "Buildings Extension Scheme" of the University, as it came to be called, the completion of which Their Most Gracious Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra are about to inaugurate, has occupied the attention of the University

Court for over fifteen years. It was in April, 1891, that the Senatus addressed to the University Court an urgent representation in regard to the need for further extension of the buildings in the New Town, notwithstanding that, through aid of a Treasury Grant of £6,000, there had recently been completed a much needed enlargement of the south wing to accommodate the departments of Natural History, Physiology, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence, and Midwifery. The departments still in want of enlargement and improvement were those of Botany, Chemistry, Pathology (for which a special Chair had, in 1882, been founded through the generosity of Sir Erasmus Wilson), Surgery, Practice of Medicine, and Law. In addition, the "Hall" and the "Public School" of Archibald Simpson were now, after less than two generations, quite insufficient for University ceremonials and examinations, while the old Marischal College Senatus Room, which had come to be known as the "Faculty Room," was quite unsuitable for meetings of the reconstituted University Court. Of administrative offices there were none. The factorial work, beyond what was carried on in the library in connexion with the office of Registrar, was done at the private office in Union Street of the legal firm the senior partner of which, the late William Hunter, LL.D., was, and had been for over thirty-five years, the tried and faithful University Factor.

On the presentation of the aforesaid memorial from the Senatus, the Court at once took action by resolving to confer in Committee with the Senatus, and also, if necessary, with representatives of the Town Council and other bodies; and thereupon commenced and continued for years a series of conferences, reports, plans, estimates, and resolutions (not always adhered to) in bewildering perplexity. It may suffice here to state the leading facts, to indicate some of the difficulties, and to explain how the Court had to find its way out of them.

The Buildings of Marischal College—Their Surroundings.

The then existing buildings of Marischal College were, in respect of their surroundings, front aspect, and general appear-

ance, precisely as erected by Simpson some fifty years before. The recent expenditure of £6,000 of Government money had merely doubled, by an addition at the back, the south wing, which, with the central block and north wing, formed three sides of a square. There was thereby in part enclosed an ample area known as "the Quad.," the scene of many a fierce rectorial contest. This area was completely enclosed in front by a line of buildings, some of them of great age, forming the east side of the street, which sorely belied its name of Broad Street, or "the Broad Gate." The unsightly backs of these buildings faced

QUADRANGLE OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE, SHOWING THE M'GRIGOR OBELISK

the Quadrangle, the only entry to which through the line of buildings was by a gateway, dangerously narrow. Immediately behind these enclosing buildings, and at the west or south-west corner of the Quadrangle, but in a position unsymmetrical thereto, stood the ancient edifice, the Parish Church of Greyfriars, or "the College Kirk," with entry solely from the Quadrangle.

Here surely was a situation which, in respect of vested rights and ownership, bristled with difficulties. It is to be feared that

E ENTRANCE TO MARISCHAL COLLEGE UNTIL 1893

certain of the parties interested did not always adequately recognize and respect the powers, rights, and responsibilities of others. The parties were (1) the owners of the properties along the line of Broad Street, who could be dealt with only through compulsory powers obtained under an Act of Parliament; (2) the Town Council, who were not only the "heritors" of the church, but, as the civic authority, were entitled to a voice in the demolition of any buildings, or, at least, in the erection of any new ones; (3) the University Court, whose difficulties—cribbed, cabined, and confined as it was in respect of its buildings—occasioned all the trouble; (4) the Presbytery of Aberdeen, as the ecclesiastical authority of the city; (5) the congregation of Greyfriars, represented by the Minister and Kirk Session thereof. The University Court, however, it ought to be stated, had, happily, in its own hands the settlement of the question of a satisfactory carriage entrance. It had already acquired, or had within its offer, the two houses right and left of the existing "doorway."

The Sites of Classes—King's or Marischal?

But the University authorities had to deal with questions that concerned none of the other parties, namely (1) the providing of ways and means, involving an appeal to the public, which (so it was felt) would not be likely to succeed unless the proposals for extension were outlined in a way likely to be popular—as a "city improvement scheme," in fact; and (2) an internal question involving grave issues of far-reaching importance for the future well-being of the University, to wit, the choice, as between King's College and Marischal College, of the sites of the various classes, in view especially of the practical effect of the changes in the curricula for degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine, which the Ordinances of the Commissioners were at this very time shaping out. There were mooted such drastic proposals as the entire abandonment of one or other of the two sets of buildings, or even of both, in favour of some well-chosen third site. It is not improbable that the Commissioners would have vetoed any such proposal. The scheme of removing all the classes to King's College, where the

University possesses an open space of about eight acres, was considered to be barred by the distance from the Royal Infirmary. The retention in the main of the Medical Classes at Marischal College and of the Arts Classes at King's College was generally regarded as the only feasible course, the crux of the whole question turning upon the location of the more purely Science Classes, namely, those of Natural Philosophy, Botany, Natural History (including Geology), and Chemistry. Of these four subjects, the last had, as already stated, been placed by the Medical Ordinance of the Commissioners in a relation of precedence to the other three as regards the Medical curriculum. Looking, however, to the manner in which the Commissioners had linked together the other three subjects, namely, Natural Philosophy, Botany, and Natural History, as one group in the courses of study in the *three* Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, and considering also the immense advantage of removing, if at all possible, from the vitiated atmosphere of a crowded city all laboratories, museums, and collections (natural history and botanical collections especially), it would seem obvious that the most satisfactory and convenient arrangement was the removal of Botany and Natural History to King's College, where Natural Philosophy—along with Mathematics (likewise a Science subject)—was already established. In other words, the group of University Ordinances that regulate degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine, when studied together, appear to indicate with sufficient clearness, in respect of the subjects most suitable to be located at King's College and Marischal College respectively, the *line of cleavage* at once most convenient for students attending classes in more than one Faculty, and also most advantageous to the University in respect of the location of three of the most important laboratories and collections. It cannot, however, be said that this view was ever firmly accepted by the University Court *as a body*. The Court, being divided, was uncertain, and hesitated. A resolution was indeed adopted by a majority in October, 1892, approving of the erection of a new department for Natural Philosophy at King's College, but it contemplated at the same time the retention of Botany and Natural History at Marischal College. This makeshift, half-way settlement was, as might have been foreseen, very soon com-

plained of by the medical students of the first year, who, under the provisions of an Ordinance that became law on 5th August, 1892, had to attend Botany and Natural History, as well as Chemistry, and all three at Marischal College. The resolution referred to was ultimately, after sixteen months, rescinded in favour of a resolution to erect class rooms and laboratories for Natural Philosophy at Marischal College, "provided funds are forthcoming." Funds were forthcoming ultimately, as will be seen, and thus the location of the Science Faculty was determined, and the sites of the classes were settled as they now are. It is on record that a committee, entrusted mainly with the ingathering of funds, addressed a communication to the University Court animadverting on the Court's resolution regarding the site of an important department of the University. As loyal sons of Alma Mater we must all hope that, even under existing difficulties and hindrances, the University may prosper exceedingly. Meantime, if any grateful son should be desirous of promoting the efficiency and success of the University in days to come, it would seem that such an one could not possibly do better than take the needful steps to set back still further from the precincts those "slum areas" and noxious industries that even yet on every hand beset the buildings of Marischal College.

Ways and Means and Greyfriars Church.

In regard to funds and how they were obtained—on 5th April, 1892, the University Court received intimation from the Treasury of a grant "equal to the amount to be raised locally, but not to exceed £40,000." Had this sum of £40,000, or even perhaps a considerably less sum, been put unconditionally at the disposal of the University (as was the £6,000 of Government Grant a few years before), it might probably have sufficed to enable the University Court to make provision for all its pressing needs. On the other hand, even the £80,000 (if it were secured) might prove, and indeed did prove, as the sequel has shown, wholly insufficient for the carrying out of the City Improvement Scheme, of which it soon became apparent the enlargement of the University buildings was to form a part. The evil was that the Court was not in a position to decide upon any definite and complete

scheme of enlargement of the buildings from the outset. To what extent it might be necessary to buy up and demolish the old properties in Broad Street it was impossible to say; and then, after that, what about the Greyfriars Church? Its fate hung in the balance for years. Under the Act of Parliament promoted in 1893 powers were taken, *inter alia*, "to provide for the removal and re-erection of Greyfriars Church." Yet in 1898, after the Extension Scheme was far advanced, on a proposal made by an anonymous donor to contribute £10,000 provided the church were restored and incorporated for academic purposes in the new buildings, the Town Council met this proposal by

PROPOSED FRONTAGE SHOWING GREYFRIARS CHURCH RESTORED

recommending that the offer be accepted, provided the church was restored and "retained for the use of the congregation." It is a simple record of fact, due to all parties, to state that this proposal, initiated by the Town Council itself on 18th April, 1898, cordially agreed to by the anonymous donor, and accepted in writing by the University Court, the Presbytery, and the Kirk Session of Greyfriars, was, without reason assigned, deliberately rescinded and set aside by the Town Council on 16th January, 1899. The architect, Mr. Alex. Marshall Mackenzie, A.R.S.A., whose able services the Court had secured at an early stage, had shown how effectively the restored church might form part of the

MITCHELL HALL—INTERIOR

frontage to Broad Street. It was to no purpose. As it was now six years since the Act of Parliament was passed, the Corporation was not unnaturally forthwith called as defenders in an action in the Court of Session for implement and damages, at the instance of the Kirk Session of Greyfriars. The action was at last withdrawn by Joint Minute, in Midsummer, 1901, after an agreement as to the erection of a new church, at an expenditure of about £10,000 of city funds, had been executed by the four parties concerned.

Progress of the "Buildings Extension Scheme."

To return to the conditional offer of £40,000 from the Treasury. The Court proceeded forthwith to issue an appeal to the public for funds and to obtain plans and estimates, in the first instance, for doubling the north wing, to accommodate Surgery, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine (there was then no mention of Botany). The appeal was being responded to most generously, when substantial aid came from a son of Bon-Accord resident on the Tyne, who desired, as he modestly put it, "to do some little service to my native place." The reference is to Mr. Charles Mitchell, who made first the munificent offer to build, at an estimated cost of £13,000, a Graduation Hall and Students' Union, forming a new block behind the central tower, and afterwards to add a further sum of £7,000 for the erection of a new Anatomy Department (in the lower part of the same block), and to heighten the central tower. In remembrance of our generous benefactor, the Court named these the Mitchell Hall and the Mitchell Tower respectively.

After a favourable report on the state of the funds, the Court, on 3rd October, 1893, accepted tenders for the widening and extension of the north wing, to include accommodation for the Departments of Chemistry, Pathology, Surgery, and Botany. Further, it ought to be noted that on that day the Court also received the gratifying announcement in regard to the University Chapel at King's College that its restoration and decoration had been carried out by a committee of subscribers, at a cost—including a fine organ by Messrs. Norman & Beard, of Norwich, with richly-carved case and restored canopies—of upwards of £3,000. This movement, initiated by the late

Rev. Professor Milligan, D.D., had been brought to completion through the zeal and devotion of the then Principal, Sir William D. Geddes, supported by numerous generous friends of the Old Crown far and near. In 1899 the organ was greatly improved and completed according to the original design by an addition costing nearly £500, subscribed by many friends.

Early in 1894, the Court, on representations made to it by the Senatus and the Students' Representative Council, agreed to the erection at King's College of the building known as the Pavilion, to be used in connexion with the recreation ground immediately adjoining. In this year also were brought forward proposals for celebrating, in 1895, the Quatercentenary of the University, that is, the four hundredth anniversary of the granting of the Bulla of Pope Alexander VI. Owing to the incomplete state of the buildings, however, this proposal was abandoned, and it was agreed instead to inaugurate the completion of the Mitchell Hall and Students' Union in the autumn of 1895. Arrangements for this were well advanced when the University received, with deep regret, intimation of the death of Mr. Charles Mitchell on 22nd August. At the special request of Mr. Charles W. Mitchell, son of our benefactor, the celebrations, with the festive element eliminated, were held on 24th and 25th October; but this event had not actually taken place ere Mr. Charles W. Mitchell intimated to the University authorities further substantial aid. He dutifully offered to take on himself the carrying out of the intention of his deceased father, to contribute towards the extension of the south wing of the buildings (in which it was intended to locate the new Natural Philosophy Department) the further sum of £6,000, provided the University would raise other £10,000 by certain dates, in two instalments. Through the generosity of many friends, the University succeeded in implementing the conditions of this offer, and in the end tenders for the work were accepted about a year afterwards. Tenders for completing the extension of the north wing, including the terminal tower, were also accepted.

Serious Difficulties, and How They Were Got Over.

The position of the University Court, however, at this time, in reference to the Scheme, financially and otherwise, could

not be said to be satisfactory. The extent of the work already contracted for or agreed to, the indispensable further additions (such as administrative offices) not yet even planned or considered, the failure to secure further assistance from Government, the possible drying-up of the bounteous fountain of public sympathy and support, the perplexing question of the Greyfriars Church, and the incompleteness withal of the whole Scheme, might well create grave anxiety. But yet once more warm friends came forward to assist in this time of need with generous and stimulating offers of support. Our present honoured head, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, now Chancellor, had, in 1899, been appointed Rector, in succession to the Marquis of Huntly, who had held office for the unprecedented period of three terms, or nine years in all. The new Rector came to Aberdeen to deliver, in the Mitchell Hall, on 18th December, 1900, his inaugural address, and on that occasion he intimated his intention of subscribing to the Scheme a sum of £25,000, provided the University would raise other £75,000 by a certain date. He confirmed this offer at a meeting of the University Court held the following day, at which he presided, and at that meeting the Court had the further great satisfaction of receiving from Mr. Charles W. Mitchell a letter making the munificent proposal "to take over the existing debt on the buildings, provided it does not much exceed £20,000." Two such announcements might well make the day of this meeting of the University Court a red-letter day in the annals of the University. All difficulties practically now disappeared. There necessarily followed, indeed, conferences, one more appeal to the public (after a meeting in the Mitchell Hall, on 9th April, 1901, at which the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of the County, presided)—and then plans, elevations, and so forth. The Rector very considerately agreed to modify to the advantage of the University the conditions of his offer, and ultimately, through a final bounteous outpouring of public support, the Court was enabled to arrange all details satisfactorily, and on 5th May, 1903, to accept tenders for the erection of the stately pile, "the front block," as it has been styled, that now rears its pinnacles along the line of Broad Street.

Two Great Losses to the University.

The foregoing short sketch of the origin and progress of the "Buildings Extension Scheme" cannot be closed without a word of reference to two chief promoters of the movement who have now passed away.

On 9th February, 1900, the University lost very suddenly

GEDDES MEMORIAL TABLET IN THE LIBRARY AT KING'S COLLEGE

its distinguished resident head, Principal Sir William Duguid Geddes. He had been associated for forty-five years with the life of the University, first, for thirty years, as Professor of Greek (from the twenty-seventh year of his age), and afterwards as Principal for fifteen years. As was well stated in a minute to his memory, drawn up by one who knew him intimately

during all his academic career, "The circumstance that he received his whole University education at Aberdeen enhances the pride with which the members of the University regard his great attainments and reputation as a scholar, and also their appreciation of the monument of varied learning and literary taste which he has left in numerous published works." There has been erected very fittingly to his memory, in the south-east transept of the fine library at King's College, which it had been his delight to strengthen and care for since it was built in 1870, a public memorial to his memory, subscribed for to the extent of over £1,000 by friends and former pupils in all parts of the world. This transept has been fitted-up as the "Geddes Memorial Library," and is adorned by a beautiful medallion-portrait of the distinguished scholar, admirably designed in the finest Serravezza marble by Mr. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, R.S.A. It is considered a striking likeness. A balance of the fund, amounting to £500, has been invested for behoof of this library in time to come.

The other great loss was that of our munificent benefactor, Mr. C. W. Mitchell, of Jesmond Towers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died on 28th February, 1903. It has been well said of him that "His name, along with that of his honoured father, will be held in ever-grateful remembrance in the University and the City of Aberdeen." A bust, in bronze, of Mr. Mitchell, Sen., adorns the dais of the noble hall he built for us at Marischal College; and in the Portrait Gallery we are fortunate in possessing a characteristic likeness of the father painted by the son, Mr. C. W. Mitchell.

The Completed Pile at Marischal College.

The noble pile of granite buildings at Marischal College, as now completed, has been stated to be the largest granite structure in the world—though it is claimed that the Escurial in Madrid is of greater cubical capacity. Some idea of the buildings and of the Mitchell Tower, which is 235 feet high, may be obtained from the accompanying views. "Molem propinquam nubibus arduis inauguravit Univ. Aberd." is the reference to the tower on the commemorative medal struck in 1895. The

FRONT OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS LOOKING SOUTHWARD

INTERIOR OF THE QUADRANGLE, MARISCHAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS

HEAD OF THE MITCHELL TOWER

frontage to Broad Street measures 400 feet in length, and the extent of the buildings backwards is 600 feet. The style of the architecture is Gothic of the English perpendicular period—the severe rectangular lines of which suit well the crisp and hard

ENTRANCE ARCHWAY SHOWING THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS

granite of which the buildings are constructed. The sympathy between the design and the material employed is one of the secrets of the success of the building as an architectural composition. The armorial bearings over the entrance gateway shown in

the accompanying drawing, taken in order from left to right, represent Lord Strathcona, Old Aberdeen, Bishop Elphinstone, The University, Earl Marischal, Aberdeen (City), Charles Mitchell.

In regard to the internal arrangements, the numerous class rooms, laboratories, and museums have been kindly described by the respective Professors and Lecturers in the interesting notes to be found on pp. 84-112, and these notes the complete series of plans at the end of the handbook, supplied by the architect, Mr. A. Marshall Mackenzie, will, it is hoped, sufficiently illustrate and explain.

What the Buildings Have Cost.

The cost at which the complete extension has been carried out has risen to a sum that sadly belittles any calculations the University Court may have had in its mind fifteen years ago, when it first set its face to the task. As the work proceeded, and, in particular, after the resolution in regard to the old church had been taken by the Town Council in 1899, it was seen that it would be necessary to sweep away the entire line of buildings all along to Queen Street; and the corner of that street was selected as the most suitable site for the new church—close to the University, and indeed attached *de facto* by stone and lime to its buildings, even as in days gone by it had been associated and linked with its story from the very beginning. It may be mentioned that in the extreme end of this modern granite church there has been preserved the freestone tracery of the beautiful pre-Reformation window that adorned the east end of old Greyfriars Church. The upper cusped work of this window is looked upon as a monument of the genius of Alexander Galloway, who designed it, while its cross (or transom) bar in the middle has been pronounced by Pugin to be probably unique in such a window.

Leaving then out of count the entire cost of this church and of certain house property on its site and elsewhere, necessarily acquired by the City Corporation (amounting, it is stated, to upwards of £25,000), the whole cost to the University of the house property it had to purchase, including redemption of feu-

duties, etc., has amounted to almost £50,000; while the actual expenditure on buildings and fittings has very nearly reached, if it has not actually exceeded, £150,000. In addition to the sum above named, the Corporation made a money contribution of £10,000 to the Scheme. It is a great satisfaction to add that the University expects to be in a position to open the buildings clear of debt.

The University Library.

Of the University Library an interesting account (pp. 81-4) has been kindly furnished by Mr. P. J. Anderson, the University Librarian, while "Students' Institutions" have been admirably treated of (pp. 112-6) by Mr. George H. Mair, M.A.

Objects of Interest—A Famous Portrait.

Among the objects of interest, special reference may be made to two—(1) the staff of the Earls Marischal, hereditary Marshals of Scotland, presented, in 1760, by the last Earl Marischal, and (2) the special art-treasure of the University, namely, the allegorical portrait of James Beattie, author of "The Minstrel" and other poems, and Professor of Moral Philosophy at Marischal College, 1760-1803, painted in 1774 by his friend and admirer, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and bequeathed to the University by his grand-nieces, the Misses Glennie, of Aberdeen. This famous painting, pronounced to be one of the best-preserved of the works of the great colourist, represents Beattie sitting in the robes of an Oxford D.C.L. in an attitude of seeming unconcern, while over him hangs the figure of an angel of beauteous mien and countenance of matchless expression, half of pity, half of scorn, bearing in her left hand a pair of scales, with which the *weight* of Beattie's famous "Essay on Truth" is being physically established, while, with her right hand laid upon the shaggy mop of his head, she thrusts down into a dark corner a figure intended to represent Voltaire. In this dark corner, further down, are seen two other "bad men," and it gives great historic interest to the painting that David Hume, the philosopher, considered the more prominent of them to be intended as a portrait of

himself—and would take no denial from Sir Joshua, so that there ensued a pretty little quarrel between the two friends! The third figure is understood to represent Gibbon, though Sir Joshua

ALLEGORICAL PORTRAIT OF JAMES BEATTIE, BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS

denied this too. In the Portrait Gallery is a large collection of fine portraits, six being by Jamesone, and many by another Aberdonian, our distinguished artist, Sir George Reid, lately P.R.S.A.

The Buildings of King's College.

Having given the foregoing short account of the erection, on the site of the College of Earl Marischal, of the latest additions to the University Buildings, a few words may be added regarding the buildings on the site of the more ancient foundation of Bishop Elphinstone. These are now, alas, for the great part, comparatively modern, but suitable and commodious, though, as befits the work of a Government Department, somewhat severely utilitarian. It is hoped that the accompanying ground plan (No. 1), prepared by our architect, may, in connexion with the preceding narrative, supply, by means of the differently shaded outlines, with dates, a sort of historical delineation of the whole. The idea of the plan is taken from a like smaller outline in a work to which those who desire full information, particularly regarding the older parts of the buildings, are referred, namely, Professor Norman Macpherson's "Notes on the Chapel, Crown, and other Ancient Buildings of King's College, Aberdeen." The "Notes" appeared first in the Archæologia Scotica, and were issued afterwards in separate form by Messrs. D. Wyllie & Son, Booksellers to the University. This monograph supplies a great part of the information now available in regard to the buildings, the author's connexion with which was, as he says, hereditary. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Roderick Macleod, was one of the Regents at King's in 1748 and Principal 1800-15, while his father, Dr. Hugh Macpherson, was a Regent in 1797 and afterwards Professor of Greek and Sub-Principal till his death in 1854.

Over the entrance archway, left and right, are two apartments, namely, the Senatus room, containing a number of fine portraits by Jamesone, Sir George Reid, and others, and the archæological museum, in which is located the valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities presented by a former alumnus, the late Dr. Grant Bey, of Cairo, and his widow, Mrs. Grant. On the right hand on entering the Quadrangle are class rooms. The first floor of the building facing the entrance, now consisting of an examination hall and a class room, was for nearly forty years (1862-98) the location of the Natural Philosophy Department, recently removed to Marischal College. Below is the entrance to the library, a fine hall extending eastward about

200 feet, and flanked by a number of convenient reading rooms for the teaching staff and for both men and women students. In the vestibule are two mural monuments, one being a beautiful bronze tablet to the memory of Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, a former alumnus of King's College; the other, very appropriately opposite, a medallion portrait in white marble of William Jenkyns, C.I.E., a distinguished graduate in Arts, who, as assistant political officer in the Embassy under Cavagnari, fell foully murdered at Cabul in 1879. The library was erected in 1869-70 at a cost of £5,000. In 1884, as has previously been stated, a large addition (of which the Geddes Memorial Library now occupies a portion) was erected at the east end at a cost, including eight tall floor bookcases (capable alone of holding over 30,000 volumes), of £2,400. A number of additional similar floor cases, and, during this year, an upper tier as well, have since been erected. In the extreme east end, adjacent to the Geddes Library, is located the library of another famous classical scholar, Dr. James Melvin, Rector of the Aberdeen Grammar School. This fine collection was bequeathed to the University by his sister, whose executor erected, in 1885, at the suggestion of the then librarian, the "Latin window" in the extreme east end of the hall commemorating a quartette of famous Scottish Latinists, namely, two poets, George Buchanan and Arthur Johnston, in the middle, flanked by two grammarians, Thomas Ruddiman and James Melvin. Those who remember Melvin, who died in 1853, pronounce it an admirable likeness. In Latin verse the late Principal Geddes has thus described the window in a scroll running along the base:—

> Indigenæ duo Grammatici binique Poetæ,
> Sermonis Latii lumina nostra nitent:
> Quos Latia insignes palma gens protulit, illos
> Fama negat patriæ deperiisse viros,

or, as he has rendered it into English—

> Two sage Grammarians and Poets twain
> 'Mong Scotia's sons as Latinists excel:
> The land that nursed them shall their fame maintain,
> And shades of darkness from their name repel.

The ground floor of the massive tower in the north-east corner of the Quadrangle, erected about two hundred and fifty years ago, has since 1860 been occupied as the residence of the Sacrist, as the head servant is called. The first floor has this year been converted from a class room into a large and commodious waiting room for women students, whose numbers have so largely increased. The top flat is occupied as the Observatory, in connexion with the Meteorological Office, under the direction of Professor Niven.

The University Chapel, King's College.

No attempt can here be made to follow the many vicissitudes, the *discrimina rerum* as they might be called, through which the venerable chapel has passed, and out of which it has emerged as we see it to-day. Nor is this necessary, with Professor Macpherson's "Notes" in our hands. Externally, indeed, the changes cannot be great, if we except the flanking of the greater part of the south wall with granite after the taking down or the destruction by fire (c. 1772) of Bishop Stewart's Bibliothek, as restored by Dr. James Fraser. We know that about that

date the nave, larger by about twenty feet than it is now (because at that time the choir screen occupied its original position farther to the east), was fitted up as the library, and continued to be so used until 1871, when the books were removed to the present library. We know also that, since 1823, the choir end, twenty feet shorter however (until 1871) than now, has been used regularly for Divine Service on Sundays, the practice of the whole College marching in procession to service in St. Machar's Cathedral having then been given up.

On the previous page is reproduced in facsimile from a photograph the inscription on the west front of the chapel, to which reference is made previously (p. 14). It reads thus—

> Per serenissimum illustrissimum ac invictissimum | J 4 R
> Quarto nonas aprilis anno millesimo et quingentesimo
> hoc insigne collegium latomi inceperunt edificare

Reference has already been made to the scheme of restoration carried out in 1891 under the loving and devoted care of the late Principal Sir William D. Geddes and a committee of subscribers. This is not the place to start any question of controversy in reference to their work, but erroneous judgments founded on insufficient knowledge of facts ought to be corrected. Fifty years ago, long before the restoration, and while the nave was still occupied as the library, Mr. Cosmo Innes, in ignorance of the facts, or lightly indifferent to them, wrote of the chapel as "deformed by a pulpit thrust into the place of the high altar," explaining in a footnote that the pulpit bears, as it does, the name of Bishop Patrick Forbes, with the date 1627, and adding "The Bishop would hardly have approved of its present position." Here is how Professor Macpherson, with a fuller knowledge of the history of the chapel, wrote regarding this pulpit—"Here he," Bishop Forbes, "set up his throne, or rather seat, where the altar was, above the steps leading up to the apse, etc." The University may be pardoned if at fault in the company of one who has been spoken of as "the best prelate that Scotland had seen since Elphinstone." An arrangement which satisfied that saintly man cannot be deemed inappropriate or unseemly in the chapel of a national University in Presbyterian Scotland. If anyone, however, desires full information as to the grounds on which Principal Geddes and his

committee proceeded in reference to this and numerous other questions connected with the work of restoration, let him read the late Principal's account of that work in the Transactions for 1891 of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society. He sums up in these words—"The evidence is complete in regard to the extremity of the Apse in the ancient Basilicas (which are the prototypes of the Christian Churches), that it was occupied, not by an altar or communion table, but by the chair, or throne, of the Bishop." And again, he quotes from Beresford Hope's "Cathedrals"—"The place of an altar in an apsidal end should not be against the eastern wall, but ought to be as far west as the chord of the apse." This is exactly where there was placed afterwards, in 1898, the communion table erected by the many friends of our distinguished theologian and biblical scholar, the late Rev. Professor William Milligan, D.D. (See Plan No. I.)

Mention ought to be made of the other pulpit—*the* pulpit of the chapel at the present time, Forbes's pulpit being now the seat of the Principal. The rounded back of this other pulpit is indicative of its origin, namely, St. Machar's Cathedral, where for long, as the pulpit of Bishop Stewart (1532-45), it stood against one of the round pillars. Discarded there nearly a century ago, it was, about the middle of last century, fortunately taken over in a dilapidated condition and restored by the authorities at King's College. The base is modern.

The exquisite oak carving of the choir screen, including the canopies over the stalls, and the *subsellia*, which have all come down to us from Elphinstone's time, are the admiration of everyone. The large windows, filled with stained glass, are all modern. Among the latest added is that on the south side, adjoining the apse, erected to the memory of the late Principal Sir William D. Geddes by his widow and other relatives. It was designed and executed by Mr. Douglas Strachan, of Aberdeen, who, it may be stated, is also the designer of the fine window now being erected in the handsome reading room of the new library at Marischal College. That window is the gift of Miss Anne H. Cruickshank, to the memory of her father, the late Professor Cruickshank, of Marischal College, librarian there during 1844-60.

In the ante-chapel is a finely executed and characteristic bust of the late Principal Pirie, the immediate predecessor of Principal Geddes, and also several mural tablets, including one to the memory of Archibald Forbes, the distinguished war correspondent, a former alumnus of King's College.

There is appended a copy of a sketch by Mr. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, R.S.A., showing a suggested restoration of the founder's tomb in the chapel from the description thereof given in the "Registrum" or Register of all the chapel ornaments compiled at the Rectorial Visitation in 1542. How and when this fine monument was reduced to its present desolate condition cannot be ascertained. In Orem's gossipy work, which appeared about two centuries ago, it is spoken of as "*lately* stripped of its canopy and ornaments, for fear of accidents, and reduced to a plain blue marble slab." Little reliance, however, can be placed on this statement.

"Imago ipsius in pontificalibus."

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, KING'S COLLEGE, IN 1893

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL, IN 1895, SHOWING EAST END

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL, IN 1906, LOOKING WESTWARD AND SHOWING CHOIR SCREEN AND STALLS

IVY-COVERED TOWER, PART OF DUNBAR'S BUILDINGS *(see p. 17 and Plan No. I.)*

Departments

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

A COLLECTION of books appears to have formed part of the equipment of King's College from its foundation in 1505-6, and there are still preserved several volumes bearing autograph inscriptions which prove them to have been presented by Bishop Elphinstone and his first Principal, Hector Boece. It was not, however, until the time of Bishop William Stewart, who occupied the See of Aberdeen 1532-45, that a special building was erected to serve as a "librarie hous." This formed part of a low structure abutting on the south wall of Elphinstone's Chapel, the remainder including a jewel or charter house, a vestry or chapter house, and "schools" or class rooms.

This early library continued in use until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when its ruinous state was brought under the notice of a former alumnus, Dr. James Fraser, Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, who had been a generous donor of books. At his expense the old building was demolished, new "schools" were erected on the ground floor, and a new library above about seventy feet in length. But there the collection remained for only about fifty years. In 1773 Fraser's "lean to" was taken down, and the materials used in the erection of "manses" for the two junior Regents, while the books found a third home in the west end of the College Chapel. Thence, after having been augmented in 1860 by the transference from the sister College of a large portion of the library there, the collection was removed ten years later to the present library building. (See Plan No. I.)

Soon after the foundation of Marischal College, in 1593, the Magistrates and Kirk Session of Aberdeen handed over to the College authorities the Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica, or "Kirk Librarie," which included part of the spoils of the monasteries of Gray, Black, and White Friars. A few years later, Thomas Reid, Latin Secretary to King James VI., bequeathed to the Town of Aberdeen, for the College, his library and a sufficient

sum to yield six hundred merks yearly for a librarian, whose "duty it shall be to hold his door open four days a week for the scholars and clergy to have the use of the books of the said bibliotheck." Reid's valuable legacy constituted "the best library that ever the north pairtes of Scotland saw," and at once put beyond dispute the superiority of the Marischal College collection over that of King's College. His endowment made the librarianship the best paid office in the College, and as such it was sought and held by the Principal, until, through the peculiar management of the capital sum by the Town Council, the income was reduced to an insignificant amount. It is now represented by an annual payment to the librarian of about £13.

In the year 1709, by Act of Parliament, the "four Universities of Scotland" obtained the privilege of receiving copies of every book registered at Stationers' Hall. This grant led to much litigation between the two Aberdeen Colleges, and it was not until 1738 that the Court of Session decided "that the King's College have right to the custody of such books as shall have been lodged in Stationers' Hall for the University of Aberdeen . . . and that the said books ought to be lodged in the publick library in the said King's College for the use of both Colleges." In 1836 the privilege, which had come to be felt as a burden, was commuted for an annual payment, for the purchase of books, fixed in 1838 at £320. In 1889, in great measure through the exertions of the then librarian, Mr. Robert Walker, this annual payment was doubled.

In 1902 the Carnegie Trustees granted for a term of five years an annual sum of £1,000 to the library, one half at least of this sum to be spent in the purchase of books. Apart from these two yearly grants of £640 and £1,000, the income of the library is derived from £700 voted annually from the General Fund for the payment of the library staff, and about £200 a year derived from certain invested funds.

The teaching staff of the University is granted free use of the library. Matriculated students are now allowed to borrow three volumes at a time without even any deposit, on signing an obligation to conform to the regulations. Members of General Council can claim the privileges of the library on payment of an annual half-guinea or a life composition of five guineas, and

every facility is given to non-members of the University who may wish to pursue specified lines of research.

The collection now includes about 180,000 volumes, of which about 135,000 are at King's College (Faculties of Arts and Divinity, together with Mathematical and Physical Science), and about 45,000 at Marischal College (Faculties of Law and Medicine, together with Chemical, Geological, and Biological Science). The Incunabula number one hundred and seventy, including several believed to be unique.

The earliest list of books occurs in an Inventory of College Property, prepared in 1542 for a visitation (the first on record) by the Rector and his Assessors. The first printed catalogue—of the Theological Department—is dated 1790. The catalogues now in use are detailed below. Aberdeen has the distinction, among the Scottish Universities, of being alone in possessing a practically complete printed catalogue.

1. An Author Catalogue of the Joint Libraries (King's and Marischal Colleges), prepared by the Rev. John Fyfe, Librarian, and printed in 1873-74; 3 vols., 8vo., 2,058 pp.
2. A Supplement (King's College), prepared by Mr. Robert Walker, Librarian, and printed in 1887; 1 vol., 548 pp.
3. A Supplement (Marischal College), printed in 1897; 1 vol., 286 pp.
4. A List of Accessions, printed annually in the University Calendar.
5. A Manuscript "Sheaf" Author Catalogue of all Accessions since 1887 (King's College), and 1897 (Marischal College).
6. A Subject Catalogue of Books in Natural Science, Medicine, and Law, printed in 1906; 2 vols.

Similar Subject Catalogues are being prepared for other departments. The classification and notation used are those devised by Mr. Melvil Dewey, with modifications introduced by the Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels, the whole being adapted to the requirements of a University Library. Readers have practically free access to the shelves.

The portion of the library located in King's College is distributed through eight rooms—a main hall, 180 feet in length, reading rooms for men and for women students and for the teaching staff, and separate rooms for special collections, notably the Geddes Memorial Room, containing a classical collection endowed in memory of the late Sir William D. Geddes, Professor of Greek, and afterwards Principal of the University.

The portion of the library located in Marischal College has been recently transferred to new rooms in the front wing of the College. These include a Science reading room, a Law reading room, a Professors' reading room, and several stack rooms and private rooms capable in all of accommodating 80,000 volumes. They have been fitted up with steel shelving supplied by the Art Metal Co., of Jamestown, New York.

The general management of the library is entrusted to a Committee of nine, six elected by the Senatus Academicus, and three, not being members of the Senatus, elected by the University Court. The Chairman of the Committee is, by ancient usage, designated Curator of the Library.

The library staff consists, in addition to the librarian, of six ladies—two being styled sub-librarians.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

THE Natural Philosophy Department occupies the southern half of the south-east side of the Quadrangle, and its erection formed the completion of the first stage of the recent extension movement. It was finished in the year 1898, when the collections belonging to the department were transferred from King's College, and the new rooms were opened in the October of that year.

FIRST FLOOR.

Ascending the staircase to the first floor and turning to the right, we reach the class room, measuring 43 feet by 32 feet, and capable of accommodating from 130 to 150 students. A recess in the middle of the three front rows of benches provides

space for a magic lantern, by which slides or experiments may be projected on a screen, which can be pulled down in front of the black-board facing the class. Suspended from the roof above this recess are wires to support a stand, on which may be placed a galvanometer, electrometer, or other instrument, whose deflections may be similarly projected.

The lecture table is provided with the usual fittings for gas and water, and two taps lead by a pipe to an air pump in the basement driven by a gas engine, so that exhaustions sufficient for most purposes can be readily obtained. Thick brass straps under the table serve to connect it electrically with a battery of accumulators, also in the basement, or to a dynamo driven by the engine. A plug at one end gives access to the corporation mains, and a small $\frac{1}{4}$-h.p. electric motor in line with the table supplies driving power for instruments requiring to be driven.

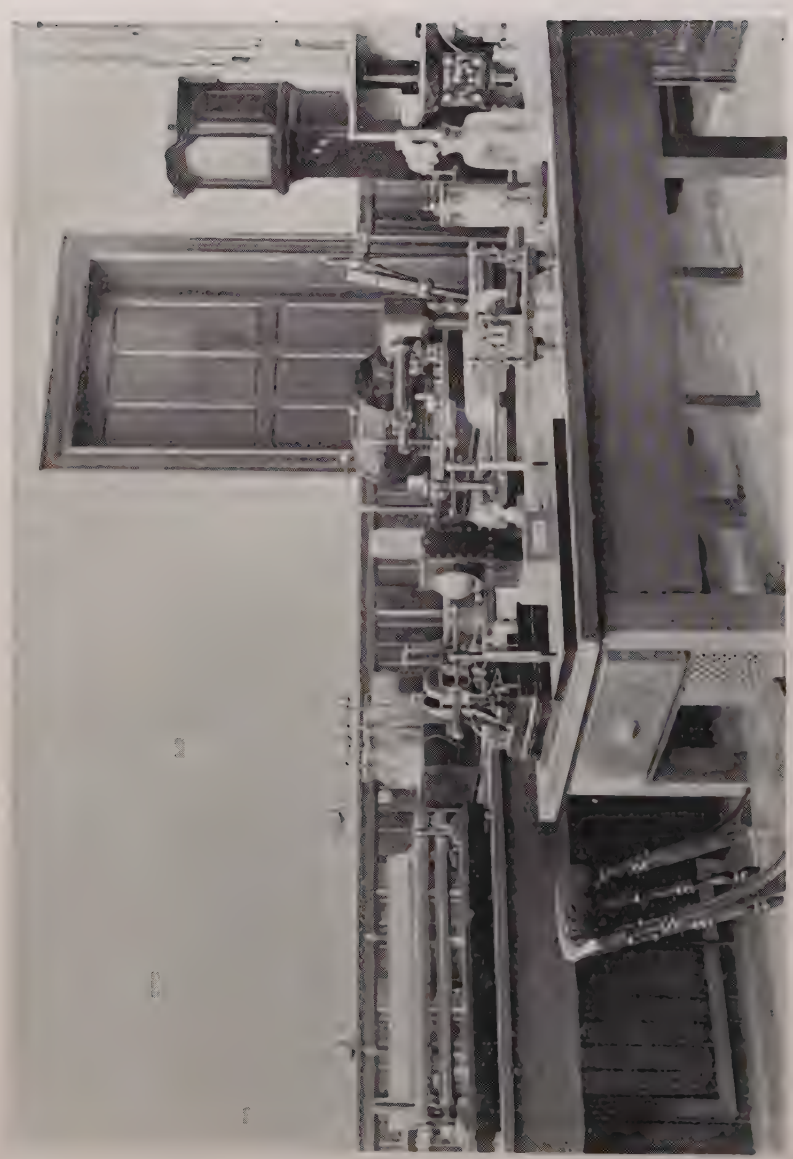
Behind the lecture room is the apparatus room, containing for the most part the instruments used in illustrating the lectures. Among the contents of this room may be mentioned a comparator, the property of the City of Aberdeen, which has been for many years in the custody of Marischal College, and was recently placed in this department. An Atwood's machine is said to have been the work of Professor Copland, who was Professor in Marischal College between the years 1775 and 1823.

Adjacent to the apparatus room on one side is a small class room used for tutorial work and for lectures (to small classes) not requiring experimental illustration; it is capable of holding about thirty students.

On the other side is the preparation room, and beyond it a room used for optical work. Facing the court is the laboratory at present used by research students. In the event of any considerable development of physical experimental work, it would be made the general laboratory, provision for research students being made elsewhere.

Ground Floor.

The ground floor contains the students' and professor's laboratories, and may be reached directly from the entrance hall by turning to the right. A spiral stair at the other end



NATURAL PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT—ONE OF THE LABORATORIES

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT—THE ADVANCED LABORATORY

of the department gives an additional way of reaching this floor from that above.

The two first rooms on the right are set apart for work in electricity and magnetism.

The galvanometers and electrometers are placed on wooden brackets attached to wooden supports, which are fixed to the walls and insulated from the floor and lining; they are practically free from vibration. Other instruments requiring specially steady supports may be placed on massive concrete pillars passing up from the foundations of the building. Electric currents are supplied by wall plugs from the accumulators in the basement, the dynamo, and from the corporation mains.

The next rooms are set apart for experiments in mechanics, heat and light respectively.

Returning along the passage we reach in succession a small apparatus room, the students' library and balance room, the professor's laboratory, and professor's private room.

Basement.

The basement contains the attendant's workshop, glass working room, engine and dynamo room, a couple of store rooms, a dark room for photographic work, and an accumulator room connected electrically with the glass room, dark room, and the two floors above.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

The new Chemistry Department, erected in 1896, occupies almost the whole of the extension towards Broad Street of the north wing of Marischal College. It is about ninety feet in length by sixty feet in breadth, and consists of three floors—a basement, chiefly for storage purposes; a ground floor, constituting the Science Department; and a first floor, containing the Medical Department and the general lecture room. The walls of all the rooms, with the exception of the library and the Professor's room, are lined with white glazed bricks, relieved by an occasional row of yellow bricks of the same type.

Ground Floor.

The ground floor constitutes the Science Department, or department for students working, for instance, for the degree of Bachelor of Science, and for advanced students prosecuting special researches. Directly opposite the entrance from the Quadrangle is the door leading into the advanced laboratory, which occupies the greater portion of this floor. In this laboratory are four benches, arranged crosswise, and accommodating in all thirty-two students.

Each student has five feet of working space at one side of a bench, under which, reserved for his use, are a cupboard and set of drawers. He has also a set of reagents, two gas taps, and an evaporating hood, and he shares with one of his neighbours a sink with several water taps and a rubbish shoot. Round the walls of the laboratory is a series of fume-chambers with sliding glass doors. These chambers are floored with freestone, and are provided with supplies of water and gas, the taps for the regulation of these being on the outside, so that, while an unpleasant experiment is going on, a gas flame can be lowered without opening the door and so allowing the fumes to escape. At one end of the laboratory is a special system of evaporating niches, containing a series of copper baths, each placed under a small hood with a sliding glass door. The process of evaporation can be effected either by means of water heated by Bunsen burners or by means of steam, a supply of which is obtained for this, as well as for other purposes in the laboratory, from the boiler working the system of ventilation. At the end of the laboratory, in the bay of the gable window, is a space separated from the rest of the room by a low glass screen. This, besides serving as a private laboratory for the assistant, forms a dispensary, whither students go when they desire the use of any special materials or apparatus. At the other end of the laboratory is the door leading into the operation room, where any experiments involving the use of complicated or bulky apparatus can be performed. Amongst other special fittings this room contains a large lead-covered table, made in the form of a very shallow sink, and provided with the water, gas, and steam supplies necessary for carrying on distillations.

Adjoining the operation room is the gas analysis room, which, unlike the other rooms in the building, is floored with cement. In the process of gas analysis, mercury is largely employed, and it is apparent that if ordinary wooden flooring were used, a considerable quantity of the metal which might fall on its surface in the course of experiments would be lost by getting into the joints of the woodwork. The floor being of cement, however, the mercury can be swept into a small gutter which runs down one side of the room, and is thus easily collected and recovered. In this room also provision is made for electro-chemical work, a supply of electricity being obtained from the corporation mains. Adjoining the gas analysis room is a combustion room, with a large stone table and canopy above it for drawing off the products of the combustion furnaces. In this room are placed gas-holders for storing oxygen and air. Off the entrance vestibule is a small lecture room, accommodating forty students and provided with a demonstration table, with gas and water supplies and sink. On the opposite side of the entrance a corresponding passage leads to the library and balance room. Attached to the wall of the balance room, under the window, are a series of shelves or tables, constructed so as to be as rigid and as little subject to vibration as possible; on these stand the chemical balances. Adjoining the advanced laboratory is the Professor's private laboratory; it is fitted up with fume-chambers, a distilling table similar to that in the operation room, and various other appliances. The basement, to which access is got by a stair from the outer part of the vestibule, is mostly devoted to storage purposes; but there is also a dark room for photographic work and an accumulator room. Outside the building, and situated underground, is a fireproof room for the storage of inflammable liquids.

First Floor.

Ascending the staircase one enters the lecture room by a door on the left-hand side of the landing. The seats, which provide accommodation for two hundred and twenty students, rise in tiers. The room is lighted entirely from the roof. The lecture table is fitted with every appliance necessary for the demonstration of experiments to the class. The top is of teak,

into which paraffin wax has been pressed by means of a hot iron, in order to preserve the wood as far as possible from the action of chemicals. Teak, similarly treated, has been used for all the working tables in the building. At various points on the lecture table are water and gas taps, from which supplies can be drawn for experimental work. There are also three draught holes connected with the exhaust shafts of the ventilating system. By means of these draught holes any noxious fumes generated in the course of experimental work can be drawn off so as to prevent the pollution of the atmosphere. In the table, further, are two specially constructed sinks, one a pneumatic trough for collecting and experimenting with gases, the other a mercury trough. On the wall behind the lecture table are blackboards and screens on which diagrams may be fixed. In this wall also is a special fume chamber with sliding glass doors, access to which may be had either from the lecture room or the lecture preparation room adjoining. In this fume-chamber, which, like the draught holes in the lecture table, is connected with the ventilation system, experiments involving the production of poisonous vapours can be carried out in full view of the class. It may be here mentioned that the space under the raised tiers of seats in the lecture room is utilised as a diagram room or store, access to it being got from a balcony connected with the landing at the top of the staircase. The purpose of the lecture preparation room is sufficiently explained by its name, it being simply a room where the materials for an experiment can be arranged before being brought before the students. In conjunction with the preparation room and the lecture room is the museum, containing, in glass cases, the apparatus and specimens required for illustrating the lectures. In the museum is a hand-lift, affording communication between the different floors. The major portion of the remainder of the first floor is occupied by the general laboratory, or practical class-room, for medical students. This room is well lighted by means of side and roof windows. At the three longitudinal benches eighty-four students can be accommodated, but as there are twice as many separate lockers for holding the students' apparatus, one hundred and sixty-eight students can be taken in two relays. At one end of the laboratory is a raised platform

or demonstration table, from which the Professor has a complete oversight of the benches. Each student in the laboratory has three feet of working space at one side of a bench, and he has the use of a drawer with a lock, a gas tap, and an evaporating niche, where fumes can be drawn off. Each pair of students share a set of reagents, arranged on shelves in the centre of the bench, a sink, with water supply, and a rubbish shoot. Adjoining the laboratory is the sulphuretted hydrogen room, which is provided with a dozen well-ventilated fume-chambers.

GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

THE rooms of the Department of Geology lie on two sides of a central north and south corridor. On the west, or Broad Street side, are the lecture room, the museum, and some smaller rooms; on the east side the principal laboratories, photographic and analysis rooms, a rock-sectioning room, and stores.

The lecture room is seated for over one hundred students. Besides the ordinary furnishings, it has water, gas, and electric light supply on the lecture table. It can be readily darkened for use with the lantern, the pictures being thrown from the room behind the lecturer upon a transparent screen fitted into a gap in the wall.

The museum is the largest room in the department (about 60 feet by 30 feet). The fittings throughout are planned so that specimens on exhibition may be brought as near as possible to the glass of the cases. The doors have double locks and close-fitting joints, to reduce, as far as possible, the admission of dust. The specimens in the show cases form essentially a teaching collection. The cases in the centre of the floor contain a series arranged as an introduction to Mineralogy, Petrology, and Palæontology, while the wall cases contain sets of types classified systematically. There is accommodation for a wider series and for special collections in the drawers fitted below the show cases all round the room.

The laboratories—general, advanced, and research—all face east. The general laboratory accommodates from thirty to forty students. The tables are fixed, and have gas supply and electric

light, as well as numerous drawers. A raised demonstration platform faces the work tables. The room can be readily darkened for the demonstration lantern or goniometric work. The advanced and research laboratories adjoin one another, and can be thrown into one by a movable partition. The tables are movable. Ranges of drawers round the advanced laboratory contain the specimens required by the advanced students. Adjoining the research laboratory are a photographic dark room and a small chemical laboratory for advanced petrographical analysis.

A short stair leads to an intermediate floor, on which are a crystallographic room, a store, and a sectioning room. The latter is fully equipped with a lapidary's cutting and grinding machine (driven by electricity), grinding plates, gas, hot and cold water, and other fittings. It is well lighted by roof-lights.

BOTANY DEPARTMENT

THE Botanical Department of the University of Aberdeen has the following provision of rooms, in Marischal College, most of which were opened in 1896:—

Lecture room, seated to hold about one hundred and eighty students, and furnished with the usual modern equipments for botanical demonstrations, including electric appliances. It is lit from the roof.

Laboratory for practical work, seated to hold fifty-six junior students, and lit by windows in the north-west wall.

Laboratory for practical work, to accommodate ten or twelve senior students, or research students. It is lit by windows in the south-east wall.

Museum, lit from the roof. Glazed wall cases surround the floor space and the gallery, and there are table cases on the floor and along the top of the gallery railing. The collection in the museum has been formed to illustrate classification, structure, and functions of the chief groups of plants, along with examples of useful products and of diseases of plants, all specimens having been selected with particular reference to their usefulness as educational appliances.

Room, intended as a laboratory for the Professor, but used as a store and preparation room, as it is not well lit.

Small retiring room for Professor. It is fitted with shelves, and used to hold books of reference for the service of the department, including the senior students.

Two cellars, used as store and work rooms by the attendant. One, being wholly without daylight, is used for photography.

All these rooms form one suite in the north-east angle of the old Quadrangle, on the ground floor; and extend from the Quadrangle to Littlejohn Street.

There has hitherto been no provision within the College for growing plants, or for chemical or physiological work on plants. This is now being provided in the top of the North Tower, and will consist of a laboratory for chemical and physiological work, above which will be a room furnished as a greenhouse. From the latter access will be obtained to the flat roof of the Tower, on which plants may be grown in summer.

ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT

THE Department of Zoology remains, on the whole, as it has been for many years, but it has gained increased accommodation (1) by the entire removal of the geological collections to the front block, and (2) by annexing several rooms previously forming part of the Physiological Department, which has now been removed to the new front block.

The upper storey includes:—

(*a*) A lecture room seated for about two hundred. The lecture table has been constructed with diagram drawers, etc., and adjustable trays have been fixed to the seats for holding specimens illustrative of the lecture.

(*b*) Adjoining (*a*) is the upper practical room, with tables accommodating about thirty students. Two new tables and a blackboard have been added.

(*c*) A small room, which will be used for the Departmental Library, leads to

(*d*) A provisional laboratory for advanced students, with tables for about six workers, and with wall cases for material for research. This communicates with

(*e*) The zoological museum.

(*f*) Adjoining the class room is a small students' room for the study of museum specimens, and adjoining this is

(*g*) The Professor's work room, in which a work table and shelves have been provided.

A stair from (*b*) leads down to

(*h*) The lower practical room formerly used for physiology, which remains practically unchanged, and accommodates about eighty students. It was intended that (*b*) should form the laboratory for advanced students and (*d*) a work room for research students, but the large number of elementary students has made it necessary to keep two practical rooms for their use.

(*i*) Adjoining the lower practical room is an assistant's work room (*j*).

(*k*) (*l*) On the same level there is a small preparation room and a dark room.

(*m*) (*n*) On the sub-basement level there is an aquarium room and a store.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMMODATION for the Classes of Principles of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics, and Field Engineering has been provided in four rooms in the ground floor and the basement of the new buildings.

The lecture room, with benches for fifty students, is on the east side of the passage. It is fitted with experiment bench, lantern, and diagram screens. This class room is also utilized for the Classes in Agricultural Economics and Veterinary Hygiene.

Adjoining the lecture room, and communicating with it, is the private room and work room of the Fordyce Lecturer in Agriculture; and on the south side of the private room, and also communicating with it, is the practical room, fitted with benches for seed testing, etc., and with tables for drawing and

plotting. This room accommodates twenty students, and provides for the practical classes, and for the classes in Field Engineering.

On the basement, and facing Broad Street, is the experiment room for laboratory work in seed testing, etc. This room is fitted with germinators, balances, and other seed testing apparatus intended for experimental work in agriculture.

The agricultural museum occupies the north end of the basement, and contains specimens, models, diagrams, etc., for teaching and demonstrational purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

THE Department of Agricultural Chemistry consists of a lecture room on the ground floor, and laboratories on the basement floor.

The lecture room will accommodate about forty-five students, and is fitted with a lecture bench suitable for chemical experiments. Attached to it is a small preparation room, containing a working bench and accommodation for materials to be used in the lecture room. The preparation room communicates with the lecture room by means of a fume cupboard, which opens into each room. The preparation room communicates with the laboratories on the basement floor below by means of a small lift.

On the basement floor are the following:—

1. The junior laboratory, which will contain benches for thirty students. It is situated near the south-east end of the basement floor.

2. The senior laboratory, which is situated on the opposite side of the passage. It contains benches for sixteen students, as well as a bench for an assistant and spaces for some special apparatus. It is connected on one side with the nitrogen room and on the other with the balance room.

3. The nitrogen room, which is a small room connected with the senior laboratory. It is reserved for operations, such as nitrogen determinations and water analysis, which cannot be carried on properly in the atmosphere of a general laboratory.

4. The balance room, which is a small room connected with the senior laboratory on one side and with the research laboratory on the other. It is intended for the accommodation of delicate chemical balances and other instruments which cannot be kept in a laboratory atmosphere, and which have also to be kept as free as possible from vibration. In this room also works of reference for the use of the laboratories will be kept.

5. The research laboratory, which is a small laboratory next to the balance room. It is intended for the work of the lecturer and of his assistants. It is fitted with one double bench and with subsidiary fittings.

6. The rough operation room, which is next to the research laboratory, but separated from it by a passage. It is lighted by borrowed light only. It is intended to contain laboratory mills and mixing and grinding machinery for preparing samples for analysis, and will also be fitted with large drying ovens for drying bulky samples. In this room all dusty operations in the preparation of samples of soils, manures, feeding stuffs, etc., for analysis are intended to take place. It will also serve as a store for such samples.

7. The private room for the Lecturer, which is a small room situated beside the junior laboratory.

On this floor also are situated two dark cellars, which will be used as store rooms for chemicals and apparatus for use in the laboratories, and one of which will also be used as a dark room for polariscope, spectroscope, and photographic work.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

THIS department consists of a large laboratory and private room on the basement, and a lecture room—jointly with the Lecturer on Agriculture—on the ground floor. The laboratory (first door to right on basement) is fitted with dissecting tables, a special arrangement whereby the students are taught to take off and nail on horses' shoes, benches for microscopic work, incubator, and every facility for experiment and investigation.

ANATOMY DEPARTMENT

On entering the Anatomy Department at the door in the Lower Quadrangle one looks down a long, light, and airy vestibule and corridor, ranged on each side of which are the separate rooms opening into it. The first two doors on the left communicate with the large lecture theatre, accommodating two hundred and fifty students, in benches rising in tiers and overlooking the demonstration area and blackboard space on the wall behind. It is admirably lighted, as are all the rooms, by electricity, and plugs are fitted to supply a searchlight and a lantern for demonstrations. The theatre communicates directly with a large store room for preparations.

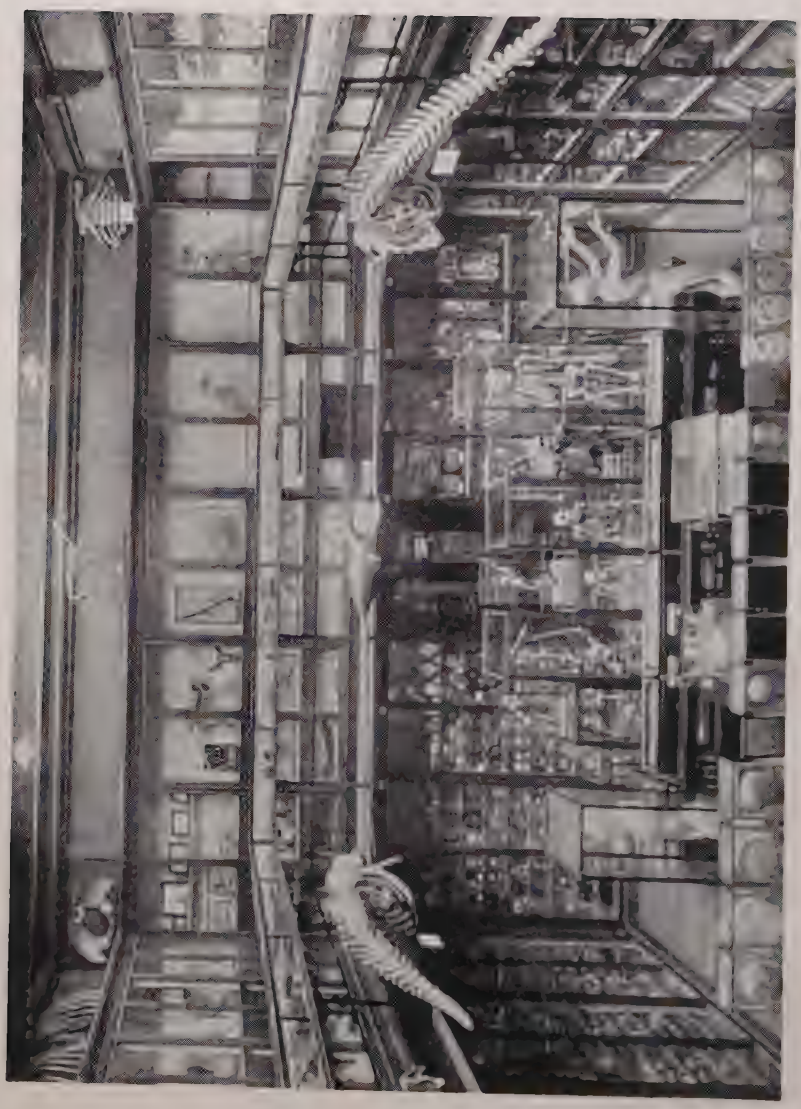
The next door along the corridor, and on the left side of it, is that of the museum (43 feet by 28 feet), which contains an extensive collection of specimens illustrating the anatomy of man and the higher animals.

On the left of the corridor, and at the end of it, is the dissecting room, without doubt one of the finest rooms of its kind in any medical school. It is light and airy, and as its dimensions are 70 feet by 50 feet, there is abundant space for thirty tables, over each of which is an adjustable pendant electric light, so that it is possible to have about three hundred students at work at the same time in the room. A lift communicates with a large store room in the basement, and opening into the dissecting room is a room for the demonstrators. The parquetry flooring of oak blocks, sunk in pitch and laid upon concrete, ensures cleanliness, warmth, and noiselessness. A staircase from this room communicates with a students' locker and cloak room in the ground floor and also with the attendants' work room.

Opposite the dissecting room is a large general laboratory (60 feet by 40 feet), for minute dissection, microscopic work, embryology, and osteology, as well as for an occasional examination hall.

There are, in addition, smaller rooms, used as research laboratories, and furnished with incubators, X-ray, photomicrographic, and other apparatus. They communicate directly with the Professor's private room.

ANATOMY DEPARTMENT—PART OF PRACTICAL ROOM



ANATOMY DEPARTMENT—THE MUSEUM.

On the right of the corridor, opposite the theatre, is a museum for the large skeletons useful for comparative osteology.

Opening into the vestibule on the same side is an anthropometric laboratory, where anthropometric observations of students are made, and duly recorded. In this laboratory students are trained in the methods of making and recording such observations. In the laboratory also is housed a large and valuable collection of objects illustrating the habits and customs of different races of mankind.

PHYSIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

THE Department of Physiology is situated on the second and the attic floors of the new front block.

On the second floor are placed the lecture room, the class room for practical microscopic work, and various rooms for advanced study, research, etc.

No. 1, the first room on the right-hand side of the corridor, is the professor's room.

No. 2 is a small balance room, with a stone slab built into the wall to support a sensitive balance.

No. 3 is a research room for chemical work, with fume chambers, evaporating chambers, combustion bench, etc.; ventilating hoods are placed on the work-benches.

No. 4 is a small chamber to accommodate a centrifugal machine, etc.

No. 5 is the lecture room, with arrangements for lantern projection, galvanometer slab built into the wall, etc.

Nos. 6 and 8 are for advanced work, the former being adapted for chemical and the latter for experimental work, with shafting driven by an electro-motor, etc.

No. 7 is a preparation room, in which apparatus, models, etc., are stored. The space underneath the benches of the lecture room—reached by a door opening from the preparation room—is a store for diagrams, etc.

No. 9 is for keeping specimens, tissues, etc., for the microscopic work carried on in the practical class room (No. 10). The

work-benches in the latter are specially arranged for microscopic work, with lockers at each student's place, electric table-lamps, etc. A hatch communicates with the preparation room (No. 7). This room has been so arranged as to avoid direct sunshine while the microscopic work is being done, the lecture room being placed on the same side of the front block for another reason—to be as far as possible from the noise of Broad Street.

Nos. 11 and 12 are experimental research rooms, the former being specially for graphic work, the latter for other forms of experimental work, with a special raised work-bench at the window, etc. Connected with these two rooms there is a series of three small dark compartments for galvanometer work with stone slab, etc., photography of moving objects, etc.

Passing to the attic floor, the first apartment—

No. 13, on the right-hand side of the corridor after entering from the landing, is a workshop with a space for accommodating certain forms of machinery, for which a platform of solid masonry is provided.

No. 14 is a practical class room for students to work with apparatus, recording drums, etc. In addition to the usual gas and water supplies, shafting is placed along each work-bench, driven by an electro-motor placed in an adjoining compartment at the end of the room. Cases are fixed along each work-bench for keeping at each student's place the apparatus (drums, induction machines, myographs, etc.) used by the students, thus economising service, etc., while the same end is promoted by a service lift working between the attic and second floors.

No. 15 is a class room for practical work in physiological chemistry, and

No. 16 the associated preparation room, while the adjoining

No. 17 is for similar purposes.

Thus there are three practical class rooms adapted for the very different kinds of work comprised in practical physiology—the microscopic, the chemical, and the experimental. There are also some small rooms for special purposes, such as

No. 21 Polarimetry,

No. 22 Microphotography, etc.,

These small rooms are placed on the opposite side of the main landing and approached by a corridor opening near the lift.

Special means have been used to secure a high water pressure in the department—a matter of much importance in connexion with the use of certain forms of apparatus.

PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

THIS department is designed for the purposes of teaching and for research. The teaching portion of the building consists of a capacious lecture theatre, a practical class room, and a large museum.

The practical room is large enough to accommodate the entire class at once, and is fitted up with benches, incubators, etc., employed in the demonstrations.

The museum is a well-lighted room on the top flat, sufficiently large to house, for many years to come, the jar and other specimens which will accumulate as time goes on.

It is provided with a preparation room, in which specimens are mounted, diagrams and class models retained, etc. A special feature of the museum is the series of painted casts of morbid organs made under the superintendence of Professor Hamilton.

The other portions of the department are devoted chiefly to rooms set apart for special classes and for the use of research students.

There are also a professor's room and one for his assistants, a photographic chamber, workshops, and store rooms, and accommodation for animals.

DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACOLOGY

FEW departments of the University have undergone more change and enlargement in recent years than this. Within the recollection of the present occupant of the Chair, it consisted

of one medium-sized room with a second one not more than six feet square opening out of it. The former served the purpose—though very inadequately—of practical class room and museum, the latter a research laboratory. The lectures were delivered wherever the kind hospitality of others, less imperfectly provided for, made this possible. Material relief came in the shape of additions which formed part of the general extension of Marischal College in 1896, for the department became possessed thereby of a large and well-illuminated practical laboratory, a separate lecture room (the laboratory of former times), a new museum, a research laboratory and minor adjuncts.

Probably no parallel department in this country (with the exception of that in Edinburgh University) was more amply provided for at that time. This statement has now ceased to be valid, and in order that all the needs of the department might be satisfied, at least for many years to come, a portion of the old Physiological Department (now removed to the new front block) has been incorporated, so that larger research and private laboratories will be provided for, whilst internal alterations within the existing building will secure a much better museum and practical laboratory.

The numerous gifts of specimens to the museum from generous donors—mainly former students of the University stationed abroad—have made this development of the museum of materia medica not merely desirable but essential, whilst recent additions to the equipment of the laboratories, to some extent acquired by grants from the Carnegie Trustees, have called for a larger share of accommodation than was formerly available. When the proposed alterations are completed the department will be satisfactorily provided for.

SURGERY DEPARTMENT

THE Surgery Department occupies the first floor of the eastern part of the north wing.

On entering, the visitor finds himself in a well-lit corridor, which serves as a cloak room for the undergraduates.

Turning to the right out of this, the lecture room is entered. This is arranged with the view of enabling demonstrations and lectures being given to the utmost advantage. It is in the shape of a right-angled parallelogram forming exactly one-half of a square, and the lecturer and demonstrations being in the centre of one of the long sides, while the benches form semi-circles round this point, the students are placed so as to be as near as possible to it. The room is roof-lit, and at night lit by wall and roof electric lights placed above the line of the eye, while table lights, shaded from the students, give additional illumination on dull days to the objects that are being demonstrated.

Glass show cases for delicate instruments are arranged along the front row of benches, and tables for demonstrating surgical pathology, radiographic illustrations, and instruments, are placed by the lecturer, with special apparatus, lamps, Wheatstone's stereoscopes, and transparencies, etc., for radiograms.

A large amount of electricity is required in the demonstrations, and this is provided by one switchboard and resistance for the X-ray coil, cauteries, electro-magnets, and motors, and a second for minor illuminating apparatus, such as endoscopes, for smaller cauteries, for galvanic, and for Faradic currents, and for electrolysis. These switchboards are enclosed in glass cases, and when in use cables are employed to connect them with the required apparatus.

Behind the Lecturer two doors open into the practical room (the old lecture room), now used for the teaching of practical surgery, minor surgery, splints, bandaging, ophthalmoscopy, laryngoscopy, etc., and provided with materials for demonstrations on these subjects. Operative surgery is practised in this room, after having been demonstrated in the lecture room.

To the west of the practical room is the small electricity room for actual work with X-rays.

To the west of this, and accessible also from the entrance corridor, is the surgery museum. This was not built for a museum, but has been converted out of two pre-existing rooms. It has been painted entirely in white for the better illumination of its contents. Cupboards line it on the sides and centre, and contain a collection of specimens of various kinds. Here is the surgery museum, consisting of 533 specimens, collected by the late

Professor Pirrie—many of them of great rarity and value; and the museum collected by the present Professor, consisting of 1,161 specimens. A large number of these specimens have been gifted by colleagues and former graduates, whose names are, whenever possible, attached, and some are on loan from the Directors of the Royal Infirmary.

On the ground tier some cupboards contain an ophthalmic collection, presented by the late Professor Dyce Davidson, of the University of Aberdeen.

The floor space is occupied by diagram cases, models, larger apparatus, radiography apparatus, etc.

The galleries are mostly reserved for the surgical instruments and appliances—a very good collection, all named and displayed for study by the students, and on the railings are glass show cases, for displaying the more delicate instruments, which, however, have not been completed owing to want of funds.

A small photographic room, incomplete from want of funds, opens off the south-west corner of the museum. It is used only for actual work with photography, radiography, etc.

The whole Surgery Department has been undergoing a gradual reorganisation of late years, but this has been practicable only by instalments, as funds permitted. A good deal remains to be done before it can be brought up to the requirements of the day.

MEDICINE DEPARTMENT

THE portion of the new building devoted to the Department of Medicine is situated on the ground floor, immediately to the right of the entrance in the south-west corner of the Quadrangle. It consists of a class room, seated for about one hundred students, and fitted with an optical lantern for demonstration of diagrams and pictures illustrating various forms of disease.

Opening out of the class room is the professor's private room, which has an entrance also from the corridor. In connexion with this is a small laboratory and museum, for use in the tutorial instruction of groups of students, and for examinations.

On the opposite side of the corridor from the class room there is a dark room to be fitted with appliances for photo-micrography, etc.

MIDWIFERY DEPARTMENT

THE academic portion of the work of this department is accommodated in two large rooms, one the lecture room, the other the museum, situated together on the south side of the Mitchell Tower. The museum is well provided with pathological specimens, casts, instruments, and models, illustrative of the special subject. Members of the class have free access to the room for study.

The practical work is conducted in connexion with the indoor and outdoor department of the Maternity Hospital in Castle Terrace, in which the Professor and the University Assistant act as Physicians. There is attached a students' boarding house, where they reside during the time they are on duty.

DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

THE Department of Forensic Medicine and Public Health is situated on the first floor of the south wing, and is provided with very compact, convenient, and well-lighted accommodation. It was entirely reconstructed in 1888. It consists of a class room, accommodating about one hundred students, two laboratories, a museum, balance room, library, photographic room, attendant's work room, and an additional room in the basement, at present lent to the Department of Comparative Psychology. One of the two laboratories is fitted up as a private laboratory, and the other is used chiefly for laboratory instruction to students preparing for the Diploma in Public Health. Both are well equipped in respect of fittings and apparatus for the purposes for which they are intended. The museum contains large accommodation for diagrams as well as for ordinary museum

specimens, and is rich in casts, preparations, and models, illustrative of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene. The museum owes much to the late Professor Francis Ogston, one of the most distinguished and experienced of Scottish medical jurists.

LAW DEPARTMENT

ACCOMMODATION for the Faculty of Law in the new buildings is provided in the second floor, and, in addition to the rooms assigned to Forensic Medicine, consists of—

1. One large class room.

2. One smaller class room adjoining.

3. A large room on the same floor, available for meetings of Faculty, for examinations, for tutorial instruction, and as a retiring room.

4. A law library, forming part of the General Library, in a separate room, accessible from the class rooms by a separate stair, and open for consultation on certain evenings, as well as throughout the day, during session.

DEPARTMENTS OF MODERN LANGUAGES, EDUCATION, AND COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY

THE Department of Modern Languages is accommodated on the ground floor of the front buildings, and is provided with two lecture rooms, a conversation room, and the Lecturers' room.

The Department of Education is on the second floor, and consists of a large lecture room, 45 feet by 24 feet, with the desks arranged so that the students have the windows on their left hand. Adjoining the lecture room is a large museum, measuring 44 feet by 40 feet, and a private room for the Lecturer.

The Department of Comparative Psychology adjoins the Education Department, and consists of a lecture room, laboratory, dark room, and Lecturer's room. This is the first laboratory for the teaching of this subject in any Scottish University. The Lectureship was founded in 1896, and is endowed by a fund bequeathed by the late Rev. William Anderson.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

THE University has now been amply provided with administrative offices. These are arranged on each side of the entrance archway—the Principal's room, the secretary's room, and the rooms for the clerks being on the left, and the University Court room and Faculty room on the right. These rooms on the left are all large and commodious, well arranged and furnished for the uses for which they are intended.

The University Court room is a beautiful apartment, with oak panelled walls and richly decorated heraldic ceiling. It measures forty feet long and nineteen wide, and has three large windows looking into the Quadrangle. There are two fireplaces, built of stone taken from the old Church of the Greyfriars, which stood on this site. On the twelve lights of the side windows the twelve Rectors since the union of the Universities in 1860 are commemorated on shields or medallions. These are, commencing from right to left—Lord Barcaple, Earl Russell, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Professor Huxley, Mr. William E. Forster, the Earl of Rosebery, Dr. Alexander Bain, Viscount Goschen, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Strathcona, Lord Ritchie, Sir Frederick Treves. The nine compartments in the richly moulded ceiling also contain shields or medallions, eighteen in number, carved in wood and painted in colours. Commencing at the chairman's end of the room, the six rows are—

First—His Majesty King Edward VII., flanked right and left by Bishop Elphinstone and Earl Marischal.

Second—The University of Aberdeen, flanked by Old Aberdeen and Bon-Accord.

UNIVERSITY COURT ROOM—FIRST TWO ROWS OF SHIELDS ON CEILING

Third—In order from right to left, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Lord Strathcona—being the three Chancellors since the Union in 1860.

Fourth—In like order, Lord Provosts Fleming, Walker, and Lyon—being, in order of date, the two immediately preceding and the present Lord Provost of the city.

Fifth—In like order, the Very Rev. P. C. Campbell, the Very Rev. W. R. Pirie, and Sir William D. Geddes—being the three late Principals since the Union.

Sixth—The Very Rev. J. Marshall Lang, flanked right and left by the Mitchell Family (representing the late Dr. Charles Mitchell and his son, the late Mr. C. W. Mitchell), and Mr. Andrew Carnegie—being the Principal of the University and two chief present-day benefactors.

The furniture is designed in keeping with the style of the room, the chairs being high-backed, in oak, with the University arms stamped in colours on the leather backs.

The Faculty room, the windows of which look into Broad Street, is plain and dignified, with high oak dado and red painted walls.

The vestibule is also panelled in oak. The window, which looks into Broad Street, has five lights, containing shields in stained glass commemorating the Friars of Orders Black, Grey, and White, along with Bishop Gavin Dunbar beneath, Alexander Galloway, the designer of the old Church of Greyfriars, to the right, and Mr. A. Marshall Mackenzie, A.R.S.A., Architect, the designer of the new buildings of Marischal College, to the left.

On the first floor over the administration offices is situated the library, for an account of which reference is made to the separate article by the Librarian. The large reading room for students is well lighted at the two ends with lofty windows. The three large windows which face Broad Street are filled with stained glass, gifted to the University by Miss Cruickshank, in memory of her father, the late Dr. John Cruickshank, Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College, 1817-60, and Librarian there, 1844-60. The window is the work of Mr. Douglas

Strachan, Aberdeen and London, and represents the sciences, pure and applied. The artist has been successful in producing an effect of colour and form in such a way as not greatly to diminish the amount of daylight coming through the window.

The Sacrist, as the head servant is called, resides in the ground floor and first floor of the tower on the left hand of the entrance gateway, with entry from the north-west corner of the Quadrangle.

Students' Institutions

THE students' institutions of the University of Aberdeen are almost all of recent date. Their history belongs to the second half of last century, and they take their present form from the union of the two older Universities. Only one or two date further back. The chief of them—the Students' Representative Council—celebrates its "coming of age" at the same time as its Alma Mater celebrates her quater-centenary, and this fact alone furnishes an excuse, were any needed, for mention being made in this book of a portion of the University's activities which concerns only undergraduates. In this short chapter it is proposed to sketch briefly the principal societies and associations which at present flourish among the students of the University, and to give visitors from sister Universities and Colleges all over the world some idea as to how we compare with them.

The body which represents undergraduates as a whole, and forms an intermediary between them and the Senatus and the University Court, is the *Students' Representative Council.* Aberdeen was the second of the Scots Universities to form such a body, and it has the further distinction of having done so, unlike the others, not to meet any passing or temporary requirement, but because the students saw that such a Council would be of permanent value in unifying and representing them as a whole and in voicing their interests when these clashed, as they sometimes must clash, with the interests of the Senatus. Previous to the formation of the S.R.C., as we shall see, there

had been societies and clubs among undergraduates, but these banded together their members on the ground of some common taste—for music, or literature, or theology, or what not. It was reserved for the founders of this new institution to create a body which by elective members forms a bond for *all* students, because they are students, and an intermediary between them and the authorities of the University.

The members of the S.R.C. are elected according to years of study. There are three representatives for each of the five years in the faculty of Arts and Medicine, three from Law and from Science, and two from Divinity. This large Council, however, is split up into committees, in which most of the work is done. There is a committee for each faculty, to which business affecting that faculty only is usually referred. There is an executive committee, which considers proposals before they are brought before a general meeting and agrees on a line of action to be taken; there is also a committee which superintends the lodgings register which is kept by the Council; and the "Alma Mater" University Magazine Committee, of which more will be said later; lastly, with perhaps the heaviest work of all, there is the Amusements Committee, which superintends University Cinderella Dances, Students' "At Homes," connected with Rectorial Addresses, etc., and the "Students' Night," which takes place once a year at His Majesty's Theatre. The officers of the Council are as follows:—The President, who is generally—though this is by no means a fixed rule—a senior student in Arts or Medicine, by turn; two Vice-Presidents, usually one from each of the two larger faculties; a Secretary, a Sub-Secretary, and a Treasurer. The latter offices are, of course, honorary. The yearly election of members and office-bearers takes place in November.

The Representative Council in Aberdeen, like those in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, differs from similar bodies in the English Universities and abroad in that it has a definite statutory relation to the Senatus and the University Court recognised in the Universities of Scotland Act, 1889. It is in the highest degree satisfactory to note that of late years the co-operation between the authorities and the Council has been vastly increased and a better spirit of understanding pro-

moted. Since the S.R.C. has shown its capability in the matter of keeping order at University ceremonies, and in guiding the trend of student opinion generally, its activity and its usefulness have been very greatly widened. In the present year the President, the senior Vice-President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer have served on committees in helping to arrange the scheme of celebrations, and the undergraduate side of the quater-centenary ceremonies, which the Council will entirely manage, will be in some ways as unique as that in which the graduates take part. Student delegates will be present from the continent, and, indeed, all over the world, as well as from the Universities of England and Scotland.

The S.R.C. meets in the large Committee Room of the Students' Union, the Secretary's office adjoins. The President has a special robe which is worn at meetings of the Council and on other occasions when he appears officially. The blue and gold facings represent the colours of the University. He has lately been presented with a staff of office—a further testimony to the increasing dignity and importance of his position.

When the first part of the University extension was completed, in 1895, and the Mitchell Hall was added to Marischal College, the floor below, comprising what used to be known as the Public School, together with its extension on the same level eastward, and immediately underneath the Mitchell Hall, was utilized to form the *University Union.* The commodious suite of rooms which it contains are the gift of the late Dr. Charles Mitchell, of Newcastle. They comprise a large debating hall, in which most of the students' societies meet and where the Inter-University Debates and Conferences are held; the S.R.C. Committee Room, which is used through the week as a reading room, and to which has recently been added a medical library, the gift of the late Dr. Phillips; a billiard and smoking room, with card tables, etc.; and tea and dining rooms, where an excellent table d'hôte luncheon is provided—tea and coffee are supplied during the day. The Union provides a centre of affiliation for the University societies, most of which meet there at different hours on Friday evening. Billiard and whist tournaments are organised during the session, and smoking concerts are frequently held. The proximity to class-rooms

makes the Union particularly useful to medical students, by whom it is very largely patronised.

Among the University societies the honour of the longest continuous existence belongs to the *Debating Society*. Starting in 1848 as the "King's College Debating Society," it changed its title in 1860 to that of "Aberdeen University," and as such has had a flourishing career ever since. It has numbered among its members almost all the distinguished men who have been alumni of the University in the last half-century, and to the curious enquirer glancing over its minute books record is to be found of the first public appearance of many men since eminent in different branches of activity in our country. The Debating Society does not, of course, confine itself to political subjects, and apart from theological matters, which are tabooed, and literary matters, which are generally left to the Literary Society, there is no restriction of subject. It prohibits its members, even the first speakers on either side, from the use of notes; perhaps a step too far in a right direction. But when all has been said, it has a record of which its members may be proud. It took the lead in forming the S.R.C., and for many years it conducted "Alma Mater" before the magazine was taken over by the Council.

If the visitor turns to the athletic side of student activities, he will find it exceedingly varied and complete. There are in all nine different clubs, all amalgamated under the headship of the *Athletic Association*. This latter forms a medium through which the playing fields are made available for the purpose of athletics. All donations to the various affiliated clubs must pass through its hands, and are allocated either as the patrons indicate or as the Association thinks fit. A considerable amount of capital is invested in the names of several trustees, so that the financial affairs of the Athletic Association are in quite a healthy state. It alone has the power of granting University "blues" or "half-blues." The possession of these debars their holders from playing for any team or club other than those connected with the University. The Association also arranges the Annual Sports and decides who shall represent the University in the annual events in competition with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews.

Owing to necessarily narrow limits of space much has been omitted, and it has been possible only to give a very perfunctory treatment of the institutions mentioned. For further information the curious reader is referred either to the "Student's Handbook," published by the S.R.C., or to the volumes of "Alma Mater," the University magazine. Of this latter, in conclusion, a word may be said. Started at first by the Debating Society, it was in a few years taken over by the S.R.C. It is managed by an Editor and Committee elected by that body and forming one of its committees, though not exclusively composed of members of the Council. It appears weekly during the winter session and twice during the summer, special numbers being issued as occasion arises. It has the distinction of being the longest lived University magazine in Scotland, and belonging as it does to a class of periodicals of notoriously precarious existence, twenty-three years of continuous publication is surely no mean record.

ABERDEEN

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT

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ABERDEEN

Blyth Aberdene, thow beriall of all tounis,
The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes.
—William Dunbar, 1511.

INTRODUCTORY.

Area.—The City and Royal Burgh of Aberdeen till within recent years occupied the area lying between the estuaries of the Dee and Don, but an extension of boundaries took place in 1891, and the boundary was then carried south of the River Dee into Kincardineshire. The area of the city is 6,748 acres, or over ten square miles, of which about 3,408 acres are occupied by buildings, parks, and streets.

Population and Valuation.—The population of the city at the last census, in 1901, was 153,497, and to June, 1906, the Registrar-General estimated it at 171,022. The remarkable growth in the population during the last century may be seen when it is stated that in 1801 the total was only 26,992; in 1851, 71,973; and in 1881, 105,076.

The valuation of property within the city has also greatly increased during the past hundred years. In 1785 the yearly value was £21,000, in 1836 it was £103,962, and for the year 1905-6 the valuation amounted to £891,645.

Civic and other Institutions.—The civic control of the city is vested in the Town Council, consisting of the Lord Provost, six Magistrates, City Treasurer, Dean of Guild, and twenty-five Councillors, making thirty-four in all, one third of whom are elected annually in November. The Town Council, as representing the citizens, own and control the water, gas, and electricity supplies, the tramways, and are also responsible for all branches of municipal work bearing on the well-being of the community.

The administration of the Poor Law is in the hands of the Parish Council, consisting of thirty-one members, and, like the Town Council and School Board, a popularly elected body.

The educational interests of the city are cared for, in the first place, by the University, represented by the two Colleges of King's and Marischal. The University Court, comprising the Lord Rector, the Principal, and twelve elected members, conduct the affairs of the University, and carry out the various ordinances affecting higher education.

The School Board, of fifteen members, elected every three years, within the twenty-seven Elementary Public Schools and three Higher Schools under their charge provide for the elementary and secondary education of the rising generation.

Robert Gordon's College, the Educational Trust, the Training Colleges of the Established and United Free Churches, and a large number of Private Schools, carry on either special or general tuition, and together they have been the means of placing Aberdeen in a foremost place as an educational centre.

There are a large number of other public bodies and trusts too numerous to be given in detail, but among the more important might be mentioned the Harbour Commissioners, consisting of nineteen Town Councillors and twelve elected Commissioners, the Society of Advocates, the Incorporated Trades, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Philosophical Society, Chamber of Commerce, Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, the Blind Asylum, Sick Children's Hospital, etc.

The religious welfare of the city is provided for by the churches or meeting places of the following denominations:—Established Church of Scotland, 22; United Free Church, 33; Episcopalian, 8; Congregational Union, 8; Baptist, 4; Roman Catholic, 3; Methodist and other bodies, 6; making the total number of places of worship in the city 84.

Aberdeen, as the chief city in the county of the same name, is the seat of the principal Law Courts, presided over by a Sheriff-Principal and two Sheriff-Substitutes.

For Parliamentary representation the city is divided into two divisions—North and South—and the present representatives are, for the former, D. V. Pirie, Esq., and for the latter, the Right Hon. James Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

NEWSPAPERS.—The press of the city is represented by two morning papers, the *Journal* and the *Free Press*, and two evening papers, the *Express* and *Gazette*. Weekly newspapers

include issues of the *Journal* and *Free Press*, city editions of the *People's Journal* and *Weekly News*, and *Bon-Accord*, an illustrated paper.

HISTORY.—Aberdeen, like most of our old towns, has a history stretching back to a period so distant that the beginnings of the small community who settled on the estuary of the Dee, under the shelter of St. Katherine's Hill, are lost in the pre-historic mists of antiquity. The city's earliest extant charter, 1171-85, was obtained from King William the Lion, and in it he grants to his burgesses of Aberdeen, and to all the burgesses north of the Grampians, their free Hanse as freely as they held it in the time of King David, his grandfather. In the city charter room this deed is one of many granted by subsequent sovereigns, extending, confirming, and renewing privileges of trade and rights of self-government which ultimately did much to place Aberdeen in a foremost place as a trading and commercial community. This superiority led the late Cosmo Innes to remark that "long before Edinburgh had acquired the precedency of a capital, or even the first place among the Four Burghs of Southern Scotland—while Glasgow was yet an insignificant dependent on its Bishop—Aberdeen had taken its place as a great and independent Royal Burgh, and a port of extensive foreign trade." The intercourse which the burgesses enjoyed with France, the Low Countries, and particularly with the Hanse towns, gave them many advantages over their less favoured countrymen which they were not slow to take advantage of.

In the War of Independence, Aberdeen, on more than one occasion, took an active part in support of the national party, and both Wallace and Bruce had occasion to thank the burgesses for aid timely given when assistance was sorely needed. The wresting of the Castle of Aberdeen—some time during the opening years of the fourteenth century—from the English garrison who held it was said to have been the occasion for the adoption of the city motto, "Bon-Accord." This word, tradition informs us, was that used by the burghers to distinguish each other in the darkness of the night attack. For this and other services, Robert I. conveyed to the community in fee farm the burgh and the royal forest of Stocket for an annual feu-duty. This

was in 1319, and Aberdeen was the first of the Scottish burghs to receive this concession from the Crown. In 1336 the burgh was roughly treated by the army of Edward III., who burnt it almost to the ground, and reduced the burgesses to such straits that they were unable to pay their annual feu-duty for some years to the royal exchequer.

By 1398, when the Council Registers begin, we find all the municipal machinery in operation of a settled community, the burgh being then governed by an Alderman, four Baillies, and a body of Common Councilmen, who were formed into Committees for specific purposes connected with the welfare of the burgesses, such as defining the boundaries of properties, fixing prices of commodities, and determining the quality of the necessities of life.

In the ancient history of Aberdeen no event stands out more prominently from the past nor one in which our civic pride is more closely connected than the part which the burghers took, along with their friend and ally the Earl of Mar, in the "red field" of Harlaw. Donald of the Isles feeling himself aggrieved in connection with his claim to the Earldom of Ross, descended with his clansmen and completely harried the district southwards from Elgin, and elated with success, promised his followers the spoil of the rich burgh of Aberdeen. Mar, with the barons of the neighbouring counties, assisted by the burgesses, met the invaders at Harlaw, about eighteen miles north of Aberdeen, and on a summer day in July, 1411, inflicted on the Highland host a complete defeat. The victory was not won without sad loss, and the Provost of the day, Robert Davidson, and many burgesses, were among the slain. The late Mr. Norval Clyne has pictured to us the sad homecoming—

'Twas the same band, returning all,
The living and the dead; for there
The frequent corses to the wall
Their wounded comrades feebly bare;
And there, unvisored, pale and dead,
Stretched on his steed, where torches shed
A dim and fitful ray,
The Provost came, and o'er him spread
The town's broad banner lay.

A century later, Margaret, the Queen of James IV., visited the burgh, and her reception on that occasion was of a special and elaborate character. The scene has been portrayed for us by the poet Dunbar, who was probably in the Queen's train, who tells us that her progress through the city was heralded by

"The sound of menstrallis blawing to the sky."

Another Scottish Queen visited Aberdeen in 1562 under less auspicious circumstances; this was the unfortunate Mary Stuart, then half-prisoner in Moray's keeping. Mary visited the north to see her old adherent, the Earl of Huntly, overthrown in the field of Corrichie, and her quondam lover, Sir John Gordon, Huntly's son, beheaded on the Castlegate of Aberdeen. Mary's recollections of Aberdeen must have been of the most doleful character.

By the beginning of the sixteenth century, the burgh, through the forethought and liberality of Bishop Elphinstone, had a University established for the encouragement of learning, and with a recurrence of a generosity which had provided at an earlier period a safe access to the north across the Don, another Bishop provided, in 1527, a convenient bridge over the Dee. With a much frequented port, free accesses north and south, and seats of learning like the Grammar School and King's College, the citizen of the sixteenth century was well fitted from his experience and knowledge to take an active part in all that was passing around him.

The Reformation was quietly carried out in Aberdeen, and the citizens had the satisfaction of carrying over into the new order of things most of the property of the ancient Church. From the same source also the original endowments of Marischal College were provided when founded by the Earl Marischal in 1593.

During the civil troubles between King and Parliament the burgesses were much divided in opinion, with the result that the burgh suffered great loss from both Royalists and Covenanters. This unfortunate state of affairs led to the citizens being defeated in 1639 at the battle of the Bridge of Dee while espousing the cause of the King and to a more dire disaster overtaking them in September, 1644, when they marched under the banner of the Covenant.

The Restoration of 1660 was hailed by demonstrations of joy by the burgesses, and round the Cross wine flowed in abundance, while in the evening illuminations and bonfires testified the loyalty they bore to the restored monarchy.

The years that followed are mostly filled in with events of domestic history, the development of the trade of the city, and measures for the comfort of the people.

The attempt on the part of the Stuarts to regain the throne led to the outbreak of 1715, and with the cause a large body of citizens sympathised. On 20th September, 1715, at the Cross, the Earl Marischal proclaimed the Chevalier King of Scotland by the title of James VIII., a Jacobite Town Council was elected, and the passing visit of James himself and the conferring of a knighthood on the Provost, seemed to augur well for the undertaking. The field of Sheriffmuir, however, put an end to "the Fifteen," and the sorry sight of over one thousand refugees passing through the city, pursued by the dragoons of Argyll, completely damped the ardour of the citizens, who again fell back to their former peaceful pursuits.

Thirty years later, when a second attempt was made to recover the throne for the Stuart dynasty, the citizens were far more careful of their position, and it does not appear that any large section of the burgesses joined the movement. Sir John Cope with two thousand men embarked from Aberdeen for Dunbar, to be defeated at Prestonpans a few days later, and, elated with this success, the town was taken possession of for several months by Lord Lewis Gordon, whom Prince Charlie had appointed Lieutenant of Aberdeen and Banff. In February of 1746 the Duke of Cumberland, following close on the footsteps of the retreating army, entered Aberdeen, and for six weeks made his residence in the city, preparatory to striking the last blow at Culloden. On his way southward the Duke again stayed in the house in Guestrow, still preserved, and received the freedom of the city in a gold box.

The subsequent history of Aberdeen from this period is one of steady improvement and progress. Printing had been early introduced to the city by Edward Raban, who set up his press in 1623, and in 1748 the first newspaper made its appearance, the *Aberdeen Journal*, which still continues to be issued. Much

time and money were spent during the eighteenth century in improving the harbour, and with the assistance of such famous engineers as Smeaton and Telford a commencement was made with the extensive works which now for nearly a century and a half have been carried out with a view of keeping abreast of the increasing requirements of the port.

By an Act passed in 1800 Union Street and King Street were formed, and the importance of the improvement then carried out on the future development of Aberdeen cannot be over estimated. The Act of 1800 was the precursor of many similar enactments, all of which have made for the beautifying of the city and the better housing of the people. That the efforts of the municipality in this direction have borne fruit ample proof is constantly being afforded by the testimony of the stranger within our gates.

INDUSTRIES.—The industries of the city are very varied in character, and include the quarrying, working, and polishing of granite, which is still perhaps the largest industry, although within recent years fishing, one of the oldest of the city's industries, with its associated trades of fish curing and ice manufacture, is making a strong bid for premier position. Prominent among other trades is that of combmaking, carried on by the Aberdeen Comb Company, Limited, the largest undertaking of the kind in the kingdom; linen, tweed, and jute manufactures, shipbuilding and engineering, paper, manufactured on a large scale, soap and candle making, provision curing, and chemical works. Aberdeen, as the distributing centre of a large district, has a considerable trade in the import of wood, coals, and farming materials, while the important agricultural district of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire provides cattle and farming produce as articles of export to the south markets.

EMINENT MEN.—Perhaps enough has been said to show the position occupied by the city from a material and commercial standpoint, but Aberdeen has also many associations with the literary and artistic world which claim attention. As one of the ancient Sees of Scotland, and for over two and a half centuries the seat of two Universities, the city has long enjoyed distinction as a place of learning, while, connected by birth or residence, "Bon-Accord" lays claim to many eminent men, among whom

mention might be made of such names, in literature, as Archdeacon Barbour, author of "The Bruce"; Dr. Arthur Johnston, Poet; Beattie, who wrote "The Minstrel"; John Hill Burton, Historian; Dr. Joseph Robertson, Antiquary; among Churchmen such names as Elphinstone, Dunbar, and Patrick Forbes; the Gregories and Fordyces fully maintain the reputation of the professoriate, while architecture is represented by Gibbs, Simpson, and Mackenzie. In the artistic world Aberdeen reckons as sons Jamesone, the Scottish Vandyke; Dyce; Phillip, "of Spain"; Sir George Reid, ex-President of the Royal Scottish Academy; while Sir John Steel and William and Alexander Brodie represent sculpture. In city schools Byron received his early education, while for two men of such different temperament as Samuel Rutherford and Coleman the younger Aberdeen for a time was a place of banishment.

Having thus briefly summarised the leading facts concerning Aberdeen, perhaps the best method for the stranger seeing the city is to follow the car routes, which reach to within a very short distance of most of the points of interest worthy of a visit. The descriptions have therefore been arranged under the various routes, which are as follows:—

I.—CIRCULAR ROUTE—Castle Street, Queen's Cross, and Rosemount. Bayview.

Route—Castle Street, Union Street, Albyn Place, Queen's Cross, Fountainhall Road, King's Gate, Beechgrove Terrace, Mile End, Rosemount Place, Mount Street, Rosemount Viaduct, Union Terrace, Union Street to Castle Street. Queen's Cross to Bayview.

> The Saturday to the cyte of Dabberden, a faire castell and a good toune upon the sea.
>
> —Voyage of Kyng Edwarde, 1295.

Castle Street, the terminus of most of the car routes, was the ancient market place of the burgh, and is one of the oldest places in the city. As a market place it is still used every Friday, and on the last Wednesday of August a meagre survival of the old fairs is still held here. Round the Castlegate are clustered the memories of much that has gone to form the history of the past, for it was within the market square that the life of the old burgh ebbed and flowed. The name is derived from the

MARKET CROSS AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

UNION STREET FROM TOP OF MARKET STREET

Castle of Aberdeen, which stood where the military barracks now stand, behind the Salvation Army buildings on the east side of the square. The last vestige of this ancient stronghold, dating back to the days of Wallace and Bruce, was removed when the old chapel of S. Ninian was demolished to make room for the present barracks in 1794.

The chief ornament in Castle Street is the *Market Cross*, erected in 1686 to replace the two ancient crosses—the fish cross and the flesh cross—which formerly stood there. This structure, the work of a local mason, cost the sum of about two hundred pounds, and in many respects has not perhaps its equal. It is hexagonal in shape, and the balustrade surmounting the arches is divided into twelve panels, in ten of which, enclosed within oval-shaped wreaths, are sculptured portraits in high relief of the following Scottish Sovereigns—James I., II., III., IV., and V., Queen Mary, James VI., Charles I. and II., and James VII. The remaining two panels are filled in with the royal arms and the insignia of the city. The armorial bearings of the city, which the visitor will come across in various places, are gules, three towers triple towered, within a double tressure flowered and counter flowered argent, supporters two leopards proper, and the motto "Bon-Accord." The column which rises from the centre of the Cross is wreathed with thistles, and resting on the capital is a unicorn in white marble bearing on its breast a shield with the Scottish arms. The Cross was at one time closed in below, and was let out for small shops or booths, but in 1822 these were cleared out, and for a short time the building was used as the post office.

Duke of Gordon's Statue.—In front of the Cross, and standing almost on the site of the gallows when executions took place on Castle Street, is the monument of George, fifth and last Duke of Gordon. This statue, erected in 1843, is an example of the possibilities that the native granite can be put to, and although no great progress has been made since this statue was cut, there is at present a tendency to utilise granite more in the future for such work, especially in view of the great improvements in working made possible by pneumatic tools.

North of Scotland Bank.—The building at the corner of

King Street is the head office of the North of Scotland Bank, Limited, built in 1836 from the design of Archibald Simpson, and considered by many one of his best efforts. The site of the bank prior to 1836 was occupied by the New Inn, a famous hostelry, and that in which Dr. Johnson and Boswell lived during their stay in the city while making the famous tour to the Hebrides. Attached to the bank by an archway is the tower of the old Tolbooth, the front of which is now faced with granite to harmonise with the County and Municipal Buildings. From Lodge Walk, however, part of the old tower, erected in 1622, can still be seen. Opposite the North of Scotland Bank is the chief Aberdeen office of the *Union Bank of Scotland*, occupying the premises originally erected in 1801 for the Aberdeen Banking Company. The site of this bank and that of the adjoining street, Marischal Street, were at one time occupied by the picturesque town residences of the Earl Marischal and Menzies of Pitfodels.

The *County and Municipal Buildings* were erected under the powers of an Act obtained in 1866, and were completed and opened for use in 1870. Part of the site had been occupied by the Town House from 1393, when a licence was granted by Robert III. to build a Town House anywhere within the burgh save in the midst of the market place. The clock tower at the west end of the buildings rises to a height of about two hundred feet, and the doorway at the foot gives entrance to the municipal offices. In the vestibule there are statues of Queen Victoria, by Alexander Brodie, and Lord Provost James Blaikie, by Sir John Steell. The former statue stood originally at the corner of St. Nicholas Street and Union Street, but as it was being ruined by our northern climate it was placed here in 1888. A stand of old armour, which tradition asserts was that in which doughty Provost Davidson fought and fell at Harlaw in 1411, also finds a place in the hall. Of course, tradition is wrong in this case, but as good citizens we are bound to credit the story. In the Council Chamber there are some good portraits of ex-Provosts by Phillip, Pickersgill, Orchardson, and Reid. The heraldic ceiling of the room and the old Dutch candelabra have been much admired. The large hall adjoining the Council Chamber is the joint property of the city and county, and contains

several portraits, among others those of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, by Phillip, Queen Anne, George, last Duke of Gordon, the Premier Earl of Aberdeen, and others.

From the balcony in the clock tower a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country can be obtained on a clear day. The tower also contains the city charter room, where the records of the Corporation are preserved. These consist of a series of charters from the time of William the Lion to Queen Anne, and the proceedings of the Council from 1398 downwards. The doorway in the centre of the buildings gives access to the Court House, where the Justiciary and Sheriff Courts are held.

The thoroughfare on the left is one of the old streets of the city, and is named the Shiprow, or Shipraw, since it led to the quay. Entering this street from Castle Street is the Exchequer Row, which preserves the memory of a time when a branch of the Scottish Mint was established in Aberdeen.

In Union Street, opposite Shiprow, is Broad Street, leading to *Marischal College*, the opening of the new buildings of which is to form so important a part in the programme of the quater-centenary proceedings. Marischal college was founded in 1593 by George, Earl Marischal, who endowed it with the revenues of the Black and White Friars, which had come into his hands by gift and purchase.

The Corporation had become possessed at the Reformation of the buildings of the Convent of the Greyfriars, established on this site in 1469, and they supplemented the Earl's endowment by conveying the buildings for the purpose of the new College. The Greyfriars place served their purpose up till about 1639, when a great part of the buildings were destroyed by fire. In 1679 and in 1747 large additions were made to what was left of the Friary, but being built at different periods, and without regard to any plan, the buildings were found to be utterly inadequate for the growing requirements of the University. By aid of a grant from Government of twenty thousand pounds, and private subscriptions, new buildings were erected in 1837-41 from the designs of the late Archibald Simpson. After the lapse of half a century the need for enlarged facilities for teaching began to be felt, and in 1893 an Act was obtained for acquiring the

properties necessary to make a large extension on the then existing buildings. Government aid to the extent of forty thousand pounds was obtained, and from a large number of generous donors, including the late Charles Mitchell, LL.D., of Jesmond Towers, Newcastle; his son, the late Charles W. Mitchell; the Chancellor, Lord Strathcona; and the Town Council, a fund was raised which in the aggregate amounted to about two hundred thousand pounds. The new buildings, including the Mitchell Hall and Tower, were erected from the designs of Mr. A. Marshall Mackenzie, A.R.S.A.

Since the amalgamation of Marischal and King's Colleges in 1860 to form the University of Aberdeen, Marischal College has been the headquarters of the faculties of Medicine and Law, and here also the various Science Classes are now accommodated. In Marischal there is a good museum and a large library, relating to subjects in Medicine, Law, and Natural History. The collection of pictures is also a feature, and includes one of the founder, several portraits by Jamesone, an allegorical picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Dr. Beattie, and others. Special attention is also drawn to the large window in the Mitchell Hall, in which by portraits and coats of arms the history of Marischal College is commemorated.

When the Town Council handed over the Greyfriars Place to the Earl Marischal, they specially reserved the Church of the Convent, built in the early years of the sixteenth century by Bishop Elphinstone. The scheme for the new buildings involved its removal, as well as that of a literary landmark in the house No. 64 Broad Street, in which Byron, when a boy, resided with his mother, while receiving his education at the Grammar School. The new Greyfriars Church, built by the Town Council in place of the old structure, stands at the corner of Queen Street, and is also the design of Mr. Mackenzie.

In the neighbourhood of Marischal College are many of the older streets of the city, including the Gallowgate, the Upper and Nether Kirkgates, and the Guestrow. To those interested in old buildings a visit should be made to No. 45 Guestrow, now the *Victoria Lodging House*, the oldest part of which dates from 1580. Originally in one of the fashionable parts of the old burgh, it was the residence of Provost Sir George Skene, whose

coat of arms is above the doorway, and it was here that the Duke of Cumberland stayed while going and coming from the field of Culloden.

Returning to the car route in Union Street, and proceeding westwards, the bronze *Statue of Queen Victoria*, by C. B. Birch, A.R.A., is reached, at the junction of St. Nicholas Street. This statue was a gift by the Royal Tradesmen of the city, and was erected in 1893 to take the place of the marble statue by Brodie, now in the Town House.

Market Street, on the opposite side of Union Street, is named from the *Market Hall*, the property of a joint-stock company,

EAST AND WEST CHURCHES

who built the market and laid out the street in 1840-2. The building was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1882, and advantage was taken when it was rebuilt to introduce several improvements.

The *East and West Churches* stand on the north side of the street in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, separated from the street by an Ionic façade, designed by the late John Smith, the Inspector of Town's Works. Part of the churchyard is very old, and contains many interesting monuments, such as that of Beattie, author of "The Minstrel"; of Cant, the famous

Covenanter; and many others whose life story is the human side of the city's history.

The churches practically occupy the site where the parish church has stood from at least the twelfth century, although tradition affirms that the nave of the old church was begun in 1060. The church dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of the city, when finally completed in the opening years of the sixteenth century, consisted of a nave and choir, with side aisles and transepts. For a purely parish church it was perhaps the most pretentious in Scotland. At the Reformation the nave and choir were separated by a stone partition and used as two places of worship. In 1730 the nave became ruinous, and in 1755 the present West Church, built from the design of James Gibbs, the famous London architect, himself a "toon's bairn," was opened for public worship. In 1836 the old choir was replaced by the present East Church, designed by Simpson.

The transepts, now known as the Drum and Collison Aisles, from the families who buried there, were capped by an old oak steeple containing eight fine bells, but on the night of 9th October, 1874, the East Church, with the steeple and bells, were utterly destroyed by fire. The present steeple was erected from the design of the late Mr. William Smith, and contains a peal of thirty-eight Belgian bells from the foundry of Messrs. Aerschodt, Louvain. In the transepts and in the West Church the visitor will find many objects to claim attention, such as the tapestries of Mary Jamesone, the Liddel and Drum brasses, the effigy of Provost Davidson, of Harlaw fame, some early heraldic tombstones, and other subjects of interest. Below the East Church is a small crypt called *St. Mary's Chapel*, built probably about 1430, and within recent years the subject of a judicious restoration. An altar tomb has been placed in the apse as a memorial of the foundress, Elizabeth Gordon, and of Sir John Gordon, who is supposed to have been buried here after his execution on the Castlegate already referred to. The chief charm of St. Mary's Chapel is, however, the large collection of sixteenth and seventeenth century carved work which has been brought into it for preservation. This work formed part of the stalls and pews in the old church of St. Nicholas, and both in the quantity and quality of the carving the collection is unique.

The *Incorporated Trades Hall* is situated just before crossing Union Bridge, and was erected in 1847. It is the meeting place of the Seven Incorporated Trades, viz., Hammermen, Tailors, Bakers, Wrights and Coopers, Fleshers, Shoemakers, and Weavers. These bodies possess large funds, the annual revenue of which is divided among the older members and widows of members by way of annuities. The two halls contain a number of paintings, chiefly portraits of patrons and benefactors, together with a selection of curious chairs, the workmanship of the craftsmen in the olden days.

After crossing *Union Bridge*, built in 1802-3, as part of the large scheme of opening up new streets, the *Statue of Prince Albert*, by Baron Marochetti, is seen occupying the recess at Union Terrace. The design of the statue is marred undoubtedly by the chair and the prominence given to the Prince's jack boots. Opposite to the statue is the offices of the Northern Assurance Company, one of the recent buildings in which the ornate use of the native granite is well represented.

A little further west are the *Music Hall Buildings*, easily distinguished by the massive portico and colonnade of Ionic pillars. The Assembly Rooms, as they were first called, were erected in 1820, the large hall at the back being opened by Prince Albert during the visit of the British Association in 1859. On passing Huntly Street, on the same side, a glimpse is obtained of the *Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral*, with its finely-proportioned steeple, in which hangs a small peal of bells.

The building with the square clock tower at the top of Union Street is the *United Free Church Divinity Hall*. The College has a staff consisting of a Principal and three Professors, is fairly well endowed, has a good library, and a museum.

The car now enters Albyn Place, and westward from this the route lies through a purely residential quarter of the city. On the left-hand side, about the middle of Albyn Place, is one of the Secondary Schools of the city—the *Girls' High School*. At the head of the street, and just before the car makes the sweep round, there stands on the right the *Queen's Cross United Free Church*, while in strong contrast, so far as building material is concerned, on the opposite side stands the *Rubislaw Parish Church*.

The road stretching westwards, along which a tramway branches off at Queen's Cross, leads through a district notable for residences of the best class. Close beside the terminus of the Bayview line is *Rubislaw Quarries*, where much of the light blue granite used in building the city is obtained. The quarry is now worked at a depth of about 300 feet, and the process of handling the stone is most interesting and worthy of a visit.

Returning to Queen's Cross, the route lies along Fountainhall Road, a name which commemorates the first water supply of the city, introduced from this district in 1706, and then enters Beechgrove Terrace. Here in olden days was the beginning of the royal forest of Stocket, feued out to the burgh in 1319. At Mile End the visitor should walk down Argyll Place and visit

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

the *Victoria Park* (thirteen acres), the earliest of the city parks. Within recent years the Town Council have added the small estate on the north side of Westburn Road, and *Westburn Park* (twenty-two acres), with its old mansion house and fine trees, is a decided acquisition to the amenities of the city. Close to these parks is the Royal Lunatic Asylum and Elmhill, a private asylum.

Either by Argyll Place or Watson Street the car route is again reached, and the journey resumed along Rosemount Place and Viaduct till Skene Street is reached, from which point several objects of interest can be visited. Westward along Skene Street stands the *Grammar School*, erected in 1864 from the design of the late Lord Provost Matthews. The school had an

existence in 1262, and for many centuries up till 1864 the buildings were located in the Schoolhill. The school has a good library, several portraits, a series of medals connected with the archery competitions in bygone days, and is proud of its register of pupils, many of whom have distinguished themselves in various walks of life. For four years, 1795-98, Byron was a pupil, and perhaps no name is remembered with greater pride than his.

At the junction of Rosemount Viaduct and Union Terrace stands the *Public Library*, opened in 1892, and since largely added to. The library consists of lending and reference departments and a reading room, while the number of volumes at present on the shelves number about 70,000.

The United Free South Church and the Theatre are good examples of modern granite work, the former from designs by a local firm of architects and the latter by a London architect. At Woolmanhill stands the *Royal Infirmary*, originally instituted in 1742 on part of the site now occupied by the buildings erected between 1833-40 at a cost of £17,000 and added to, as a memento of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria at a further outlay of £30,000. The old Well of Spa, built into the wall in Spa Street, has associations with George Jamesone, the Painter, who had a summer garden near by.

Returning to Schoolhill, the *Art Gallery* occupies a site in front of Gordon's College, and was opened in 1884, having cost about £11,000. In 1905, by the expenditure of £12,000, the former building was completely remodelled and large additions made, so as to make a fitting home for art in the city. The pillared vestibule and central sculpture court, colonnaded by pillars of granite from various British and Scandinavian quarries, are very beautiful, and give a splendid setting to the casts. The courts on the ground floor are wholly occupied by casts, and it is believed that in variety and choice of subjects the collection is unique. The permanent collection of paintings are accommodated in the courts above, and, though not yet a large one, it is valuable. In the west front room is the Macdonald Art Collection, bequeathed by the late Mr. Alexander Macdonald of Kepplestone, along with £17,000 for the purchase of additional pictures. A feature of the collection is the series of portraits of artists painted by themselves, including many prominent

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ART GALLERY AND GRAY'S SCHOOL OF ART

names, such as Millais, Watts, Alma-Tadema, Israels, Leighton, Orchardson, Tenniel, Frith, Pettie, etc. Adjoining the Gallery is *Gray's School of Art*, founded by the late Mr. John Gray, Ironfounder, in 1883, and worked in connection with *Robert Gordon's College*, which lies behind the two institutions just referred to. On the death, in 1731, of Robert Gordon, Merchant, a member of the Straloch family, it was found that he had left his whole means for the foundation of an hospital for the maintenance and education of children of necessitous Burgesses of Guild and Trade. The central block was erected in 1732, but was not used for its intended purpose till 1750. In 1746 Cumberland had two hundred of his soldiers quartered here, and the place was defended by a moat and wall. Simpson of Colly-

ROBERT GORDON'S COLLEGE

hill's bequest was added in 1816, and under a Provisional Order in 1880 the hospital, which had lodged and taught one hundred and eighty boys, was converted into a Secondary School, with special facilities for technical education. Robert Gordon's College, as it is now called, has an average of about one thousand day scholars, while about the same number attend the evening classes.

In the foreground is the bronze *Statue of General Gordon*, by the late J. Stuart Burnett, A.R.S.A., the gift, in 1888, of the Gordons both far and near.

Opposite to the Art Gallery and School of Art stands the *Central School*, one of the three Secondary Schools under the charge of the School Board, and opened in 1905. Passing on

WALLACE STATUE

PUBLIC RESORT—UNION TERRACE GARDENS

the left the East and High United Free Churches, the colossal *Statue of Wallace* is reached opposite the new Theatre. The statue was designed by W. E. Stevenson, A.R.A., and was unveiled in 1888, having cost over £3,000.

In *Union Terrace* within recent years many fine buildings have been erected, including, in their order towards Union Street, the buildings of the Constitutional Club, Scottish Life Assurance, School Board offices, City Parish Council offices, Aberdeen Savings Bank, Grand Hotel, and Northern Assurance offices. Opposite the Grand Hotel is a bronze *Statue of Burns*, by the late Henry Bain-Smith, a townsman whose early death cut short a career of great promise. The statue was unveiled in 1892.

Union Terrace Gardens, which lie along the east side of the street, have been converted into public gardens by the Corporation at a considerable outlay. The Dovecot Brae, as it was called in byegone days, was the spot where Sir John Cope encamped prior to sailing from the city to meet defeat at Prestonpans. The car now enters Union Street and the circular journey is completed.

II.—BRIDGES ROUTE—(a) Bridge of Don.

Route—Castle Street, King Street, Bridge of Don.

> Betwyxt Dee and Don a goodly cytee
> A marchaunt toune and universytee.
>
> —John Hardyng, *c.* 1420.

On leaving Castle Street the car enters King Street, the second of the two streets laid out by the Corporation under the Act of 1800. On the left is the old Record Office, now occupied by the Inland Revenue and Excise Departments, and close beside it the *Medico-Chirurgical Society's Hall*, distinguished by its portico, erected in 1818, and containing a library and museum. Opposite is *St. Andrew's Episcopal Church*, which counts among its treasures a marble statue, by Flaxman, of the Rev. John Skinner, a descendant of the author of "Tullochgorum." On the left the handsome Grecian building with tower is the *North Parish Church*, built from the design of John Smith in 1829-31, at a cost of £10,500. On passing the church a good view is obtained on the left of the Mitchell Hall and Tower, and further along quite a number of granite yards are passed. Shortly after passing

the *Central Fire Brigade Station* the street is carried over the goods line of the Great North of Scotland Railway, which here occupies the course of the old Aberdeen Canal, opened in 1805, and stretching from the Harbour to Port Elphinstone, near Inverurie, a distance of sixteen miles. On the right is the *Educational Trust Buildings*, where over 1,700 children receive the benefits of the Trust, which likewise provides a training school for cookery, laundry, and dressmaking. Behind is the Trinity Cemetery, laid out by the Incorporated Trades, while on the left the turretted building is the *Militia Barracks*, erected in 1863. Beyond the barracks is *St. Peter's Cemetery*, the west portion of which was once the site of an hospital dedicated to St. Peter. A little further on a fine view is obtained of Old Aberdeen, prominent among its landmarks being the crown of King's College and the towers of Oldmachar Cathedral. The terminus of the line is at the *Bridge of Don*, a structure of five arches, designed by Telford, and finished in 1830, at a cost of £17,000. Standing on the bridge and looking seawards the narrow sandy mouth of the river will be observed, which accounts for the fact that no serious attempt has been made to make the Don navigable at its mouth like its sister river, the Dee. Balgownie Links, to the north of the Don, is the private course of the Royal Aberdeen Golf Club, instituted in 1780.

Some six hundred yards up the river, and approached by a footpath on either side of the river, stands the old *Bridge of Balgownie*. The old bridge stands in a situation of great natural beauty, and when seen in the height of summer embowered in the surrounding foliage, its old Gothic arch is truly romantic. As to who built the bridge, history gives no clue, while tradition divides the honour between King Robert Bruce and Bishop Henry Cheyne, 1281-1329. The Bishop, in the struggle for national independence, took the Balliol side, and had to flee into England, and on his restoration by Bruce the revenues of the See accumulated in his absence were, it is said, applied to the building of the bridge. A bequest in 1605 by Sir Alexander Hay, one of the Clerks of Session, of £2 5s. 8¼d. for the maintenance of the bridge has been so carefully managed that not only was the cost of the new bridge defrayed out of the fund, but the capital sum to-day exceeds £26,500. The bridge is the subject

PUBLIC RESORT—BRIG O BALGOWNIE

OLDMACHAR CATHEDRAL

of one of the prophetic utterances ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer, as follows:—

> Brig' o' Balgownie, wight's (strong) your wa',
> Wi' a wife's ae son and a mear's ae foal,
> Doun ye shall fa'.

Byron, in a footnote to one of the stanzas of "Don Juan," refers to the awful prophecy, and describes the childish delight with which he used to lean over the arch, and peer into the dark salmon pool below.

Returning from the bridge, the old road skirting the policies of Seaton House should be taken till *Old Aberdeen* is reached at Don Street. On the right Chanonry will be observed, and passing the old Canons' Lodgings and the New Manse, occupying part of the garden of the Bishop's Palace, the *Cathedral of St. Machar* is reached. On the site of two, if not three, previous fanes, Bishop Alexander Kininmund II., who succeeded to the See in 1357, began to build the present church. The evidence of his work can still be traced in the remains of the transepts and in the first of the eastern bays of the nave. This portion of the work was executed in old red sandstone, but the succeeding Bishops completed the work in granite. The progress of building was slow, but little by little, under the fostering care of successive Bishops, nave, roof, steeple, and towers were completed. The edifice, scarcely finished before the Reformation, was saved from the reforming zealots by the Earl of Huntly, only to meet a worse fate a century later. During the Covenanting period in the seventeenth century, much of the fine old carved woodwork and monuments were ruthlessly and wantonly destroyed in the name of religion. Cromwell's soldiers, quartered in the New Town, following the bad example set them, utilised the squared stones of the buttresses for building a fort on the Castlehill in Aberdeen. The result was that, deprived of its lateral supports and from inattention to repairs, the great steeple, which rose at the junction of the choir and nave, fell in 1688, destroying in its fall the choir and transepts, and likewise damaging the nave. The bells in the great tower had been previously removed for the purpose of being cast into gun-metal, but fate decreed otherwise, and they

lie, so tradition affirms, full many fathoms deep in Greyhope Bay. For years the Cathedral lay uncared for, and much damage was done in consequence. Since then, however, St. Machar's Church has had a more kindly fate, and is now the Parish Church, served by two ministers. Before entering the church, a look should be taken of the transepts and their contents. The south transept contains all that is left of the once magnificent tomb of Bishop Gavin Dunbar (1518-32), who did so much, not only for the beautifying of the Cathedral, but also in the promotion of works of the greatest benefit to his fellow-citizens. In the north aisle will be observed the ruined tomb of Bishop Henry Lichton (1422-40), who built the greater part of the present nave. From the transepts will also be observed part of the pillars, with richly carved capitals, which supported the great steeple with its peal of bells. Entering the Cathedral by the porch, the first thing that attracts attention is the beauty of the western window, with its seven lights, in striking contrast to the east light, "restored" in 1885. The roof is the only woodwork now left of the original fittings, and happily it is in a splendid state of preservation. This heraldic ceiling was put up by Bishop Dunbar about 1520, and with its three rows of shields, giving the blazons of "Kings, Priests, Prelates, Potentates, and Peers," is probably unique.

The Cathedral contains no monuments of note except that to Bishop Scougal (1664-82) and an old tomb built into the wall of the north aisle when it was rebuilt. On the wall of the south aisle is a tombstone, much defaced, but showing in low relief the figure of an ecclesiastical dignitary. This mural tablet is said to be a memento of John Barbour, who became Archdeacon of the Diocese of Aberdeen about 1357. The view of the Cathedral from the west, with the twin towers, is at all seasons imposing, and is a good example of a severe but telling composition. In the churchyard are several monuments to the memory of men who in their day and generation gave faithful service to Church and State, among whom mention may be made of General Lord James Hay of Seaton, of Peninsular and Waterloo fame; James Augustus Sinclair, sixteenth Earl of Caithness; Sir William Bacon Johnston, eighth Baronet of Johnston and Caskieben; Sir William D. Geddes, the late Principal of the University; and John Forbes Robertson, father

of Forbes Robertson, the actor, and himself a well-known London art critic.

Passing from the churchyard along the remaining portion of the Chanonry, on the right the small low buildings forming three sides of a square is *Mitchell Hospital*. This institution was founded by a native of Old Aberdeen for the maintenance of five widows and as many unmarried daughters of merchant or trade burgesses of the Old Town. Further along is the *Cruickshank Botanic Garden*, a gift which has been of great assistance to the study of botany at the University. The Chanonry leads into the High Street, at the head of which stands the *Town House*, a plain but substantial building, on the front of which will be seen cut in freestone the arms of Old Aberdeen, a bough-pot charged with three salmon fishes in fret proper, and holding as many lilies of the garden, the dexter in bud, the middle full blown and the sinister half blown.

The Town House, built in 1702, stands for a reminder that Old Aberdeen was erected into a burgh of barony in 1498 at the request of Bishop Elphinstone, and till its incorporation with Aberdeen in 1891 had a separate jurisdiction and administration of its own.

A little further along the High Street is *King's College*, founded in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone, under sanction obtained from Pope Alexander VI. Three years later King James IV. manifested his interest in the project by confirming the privileges of the new seminary and granting several substantial gifts towards its endowment. The actual foundation did not take place till 1505, and thus the celebration of the quatercentenary of the Aberdeen University falls appropriately to be held in 1906.

The College was originally dedicated to the Virgin and known as St. Mary's, but owing to the King's connection with its foundation, and in recognition of his benefactions, it was called the King's College. The first Principal was the historian, Hector Boece, who came from France to take charge of the College at a yearly salary of forty merks Scots money, equal to £2 4s. 5⅓d. sterling.

The College buildings have been added to at various periods. Bishop Dunbar (1518-32) gave largely to the work from funds

KING'S COLLEGE

left for the purpose by the founder, while an entirely new work, consisting of lecture rooms and observatory, was built during the middle of the seventeenth century. To this period belongs the tower on the north-east corner of the Quadrangle known as the Cromwell Tower. During last century much was done in reforming and adding to the buildings. In 1826 the whole of the west front was rebuilt, while from 1860-70 a new library and additional class rooms were erected. The oldest portion of the existing buildings is undoubtedly the Chapel, which dates from 1503-6. The carved woodwork still remaining in the interior—stalls and roodscreen—is especially beautiful, notwithstanding that much is damaged and part awanting. The Chapel also contains a pulpit, formerly in the Cathedral, and the tombs of the pious founder, Bishop Elphinstone; the first Principal, Hector Boece; and several others.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the College is the imperial crown surmounting the north-west tower. We read that on the 7th February, 1633, it was demolished by a hurricane of wind, but rebuilt the following year, "little inferior to the first." The museum, the library, with over 130,000 volumes, including several interesting MS., and the Senatus Room, with its pictures, including a contemporaneous portrait of the founder, are all well worth inspection.

Leaving the College and passing the entrance to Powis House, with its two Moorish towers, there is a small obscure burying ground on the right, within the grounds of the Divinity Manse, which marks the site of one of the ancient churches of Old Aberdeen. The *Church of St. Mary ad Nives*—St. Mary of the Snows—is defined by a wall enclosing the site of the ancient church, now used as a burying ground by several Catholic families.

A walk along University Road brings the visitor to the car route again in King Street.

BRIDGES ROUTE—(b) Bridge of Dee.

Route—Castle Street, Union Street, Holburn Street, Bridge of Dee.

> This city very much exceeds the rest of the cities of the North of Scotland, in bigness, greatness of traffick and beauty; it enjoys a wholesome air, and abounds with well bred inhabitants.
>
> —Sir Robert Sibbald, 1693.

The route is the same as in No. I. until the top of Union Street is reached, where the car turns to the left and enters Holburn Street. St. James's Episcopal Church is on the left, and a little further on the right is Holburn Parish Church. Almost immediately opposite the latter church is the *Justice Mills*—the Mills of the Justiciar—of ancient origin and intimately connected with at least one stirring incident in the history of the city. Aberdeen had been noted for its staunch loyalty to Charles I. and its determined opposition to the Covenanting party, until force of circumstances at length compelled the citizens to reluctantly acquiesce in the opinions of the stronger party. The person who, above all others, was instrumental in effecting this conversion of opinion was the Marquis of Montrose, who at the Bridge of Dee, in 1639, used stronger arguments than words. But time brought changes, and under altered circumstances, on the morning of 13th September, 1644, the citizens found the great Montrose camped at the two-mile cross as eager to convert them to their old faith as he had been anxious to draw them from it. At his tent door, on a drum head, he wrote to the Magistrates as follows:—

> Loveing Freindes—Being heir for the maintenance of Religion and liberty and his Mas. Just authority and service, thes ar In his Mas. Name to requyre you that immediately upon the sight heir of you rander and give up yr toune In the behalf of his Mas. otherwayes that all old persons women and children doe come out and preseire themselfs and that those who stayes expect no quarter.—I am as you deserve.
>
> Montrose.

In the town at the time were a large number of Covenanting troops, with their leaders, and the Magistrates elected to cast in their lot with them, possibly already feeling that the cause of the King was doomed. About eleven o'clock on the September

forenoon the two armies engaged in the hollow below and on the rising ground around the mills, and for over two hours the battle raged fiercely. Montrose, placed on the worst possible ground, so managed his bands of Irish troops as to partially outflank the badly officered force opposed to him, and won the fight. In fulfilment of a promise made to the Irish regiments, Montrose allowed them to sack the city for two days, and from contemporary narratives we learn that the licence to plunder was fully taken advantage of.

On the right is Great Western Road, with a line leading to Mannofield and the suburban system to Bieldside. The route lies along Holburn Street, passing beneath the Deeside Line of the Great North of Scotland Railway, and on to the *Bridge of Dee*. This bridge was built by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, partly from funds left for the purpose by Bishop Elphinstone, and was finished in 1527, when it was handed over to the care of the Magistrates, along with a fund for its maintenance. The original bridge, with its seven ribbed arches, was much narrower than the present bridge. In 1718-21 the bridge underwent considerable repair, and in 1841-2, at a cost of over seven thousand pounds, it was much improved and widened. On the planted piece of ground at the north-east corner of the bridge stood a small chapel, dedicated to Our Lady of Good Success, where the citizen on his travels prayed either for success on his journey or returned his grateful thanks for a safe return. The bridge was the scene, in 1639, of one of the earliest struggles in the fight between the Crown and Parliament. Viscount Aboyne, with a Royalist force, held the bridge for two days against the Covenanters, led by Montrose. By the demoralising effect of his cannon, fired from the rising ground on the south, and the feint of crossing the river a little above the bridge, Montrose obtained the victory. On this occasion Montrose had the greatest difficulty in restraining his hot-headed associates from burning the city as a punishment for the contumacy of the citizens.

A walk should be taken down the river bank, passing on the way the *Ruthrieston Bridge*, which marks the route of the old highway to the city from the south, and the *Allenvale Cemetery*, where on the terrace overlooking the road can be seen the grave of Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, who was

an alumnus of King's College. Immediately on passing the cemetery is the *Duthie Park* (forty-four acres), gifted to the city by the late Miss Duthie of Ruthrieston. The first turf was cut by Lord Aberdeen in 1881, and the park was opened by Princess Beatrice in 1883. The park contains a small but well-stocked winter garden, a granite statue of Hygeia, part of the memorial erected to the memory of Miss Duthie, and also memorials to the Gordon Highlanders who fell in the Indian Frontier Campaign of 1898, and, near the east gate, one to the officers and men of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders who died in Egypt, 1882-84. On the bank overlooking the river is a granite obelisk, seventy feet high, erected to the memory of Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and several times Lord Rector of Marischal College. This obelisk stood originally in the Quadrangle at Marischal. On the low ground behind this monument is one of the reservoirs connected with the city's first water supply, removed here from the Fountainhall district for preservation.

Leaving the park by either the west or east gates a car can be got at Whinhill Road or at the top of Polmuir Road.

III.—FERRYHILL ROUTE—Whinhill Road to Castle Street.

ROUTE—Whinhill Road, Fonthill Road, Ferryhill Road, Crown Street, Union Street, Castle Street.

> Aberdeen is a notable town; and in writing of its praises I would be engaged most pleasantly,—if abilitity or time were within my grasp. —WM. SMITH, 1701.

THE route into the city passes through the Ferryhill district, passing along Whinhill Road, where a good view of the Deeside hills can be got from the car. At Fonthill Road a short branch of tramway leads to Holburn Street, passing on the right the *West Poor House.* The car, after passing down the steep descent of Ferryhill Road, enters Crown Street near the *Electric Station.* This up-to-date power station was erected by the Town Council in 1901, and supplies the electric lighting of the city and also the traction for the city and suburban cars.

Near the other end of the street is the new *Central Post Office,* erected in the Scottish baronial style at a cost, including

site, of £50,000. The car now enters Union Street, and the journey is continued to Castle Street.

IV.—MANNOFIELD ROUTE—Castle Street to Mannofield.

ROUTE—Castle Street, Union Street, Holburn Street, Great Western Road, Mannofield. Mannofield to Bieldside.

Aberdeen is a rich and handsome town, inhabited by an excellent people.

—JEAN DE BEAUGUE, 1548.

THE route is the same as No. II. (*b*) till the junction of Great Western Road with Holburn is reached. Shortly after entering Great Western Road the *Nellfield Cemetery* is passed on the left. This cemetery is the property of the Aberdeen Baker Incorporation, who laid it out. The route is for the greater part lined with suburban villas erected within recent years. At Mannofield is the *Cricket Ground* of the Aberdeenshire Cricket Club. Mannofield is the junction where connection is made with the line of the Aberdeen Suburban Tramway Company to Bieldside. The cars of the Company run into Castle Street, and are distinguished from the city cars by being painted red. The beauty of the district and the charming views to be got have made this route a favourite one with the citizens.

On leaving Mannofield the large storage reservoirs in connection with the city water supply from the Dee at Cairnton (twenty-one miles) are passed. The capacity of the two reservoirs is 18,000 gallons. The water supply was inaugurated by the late Queen Victoria on 16th October, 1866.

Immediately on passing the waterworks, on the other side of the railway line is a bit of rising ground formerly known as the *Two Mile Cross*, and it was here that Montrose made his camp for nearly a week in September, 1644, before and after the Battle of the Justice Mills. From many points of the route excellent views can be obtained on a clear day of the lower Deeside hills, such as Cairn-mon-Earn (1245), Kerloch (1747), Clochnaben (1750), and Mount Battock (2555). At Pitfodels is *Norwood House*, on a high bank overlooking the river, and occupying the site of the old Castle of Pitfodels, the home of the Menzies family for over three centuries. *Cults* is a growing village with many pretty villas, occupied principally by business and professional

men from the city. A beautiful view of the river is obtained from this point, with the Suspension Bridge and road leading to the south side of the river. Views can also be obtained of *Ardo House*, and, a little further west, of *Blairs College*. The old house of Blairs was gifted by Mr. John Menzies for a Catholic College, and opened in 1829. The College was endowed by Mr. Menzies with the estates of Blairs and Charlestown, and quite recently the present handsome buildings and chapel were erected for the purpose of allowing the work of the College to be properly carried out. Among the treasures of the College is a library of over 15,000 volumes and an authentic portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. The terminus of the suburban line is at present at *Bieldside*, where there is a private golf course between the railway and the river belonging to the Deeside Golf Club.

V.—WOODSIDE ROUTE—St. Nicholas Street to Woodside. Woodside to Bankhead.

ROUTE—St. Nicholas Street, George Street, Powis Terrace, Great Northern Road Woodside. Woodside to Bankhead.

> Where trade prospers and where learning
> Has its chief shrine, and where twin
> Aberdeen raises her twin towers; a city
> Second neither to Massilia nor Athens.
>
> —THOMAS DEMPSTER, 1609.

THE cars on this route start from St. Nicholas Street at its junction with Union Street, and they pass along one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city. The building on the left at the terminus is the head office of the *Town and County Bank*, a local bank established in 1825, and a little further on is the *Netherkirkgate*, one of the ancient streets of the city, across which one of the ports stood. On the left is *Correction Wynd*, so named from the House of Correction, established here by the Magistrates in the early part of the seventeenth century.

At Hutcheon Street, which crosses George Street at right angles, there is on the right the *Comb Works*, the largest of their kind in the kingdom, of S. R. Stewart & Co., Ltd., while on the left is the linen manufactory known as *Broadford Works*, of Richards, Ltd.

The name Broadford is reminiscent of a period when the condition of things was very different from what now exists, for at one time all the district to the right and left was covered by a large sheet of water known as the Loch. The northern boundary was about the line of Hutcheon Street, where there was a ford on the road leading from the Gallowgate towards the Barkmill.

As the car approaches Kittybrewster the railway line on the right is the goods branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway from Waterloo Quay, while that on the left is the passenger line from the Joint Station. Kittybrewster is one of the goods depots of the railway and a centre for the cattle trade, which is responsible for the large number of auction marts in this district, where "prime Aberdeenshire" is bought and sold for disposal in the south markets. A fine view is obtained at Kittybrewster, looking eastwards, where Powis House, embowered in foliage, is seen in the foreground, with the crown of King's College and the towers of the Cathedral appearing behind, and the sea as a background.

After passing *Kittybrewster School*, one of the more recent specimens of Aberdeen's elementary public schools, the valley of the Don begins to open up, and the first of the paper mills—the *Donside Paper Mills*—is seen to the right.

The route now passes through *Woodside*, which till 1891 was a separate Police Burgh, with a population at that time of about 6,500. The district possesses a public park, the *Stewart Park* ($13\frac{1}{2}$ acres), opened in 1893 during the provostship of Sir David Stewart, after whom the park is named. Woodside has also a fine library, the gift of one of her talented sons—the late Sir John Anderson, of the Arsenal, Woolwich.

At Station Road a glimpse is got of the large works known as *Grandholm Mills*, carried on by J. & J. Crombie, Ltd., tweed and woollen manufacturers. The terminus of the Corporation tramways is close to Anderson Road, by which the Stewart Park can be most easily reached. As on the Deeside route, the Aberdeen Suburban Tramways have here a connection with the city system, and the journey can be continued to Bankhead. Leaving Woodside, the valley of the Don is particularly well seen, and presents in the activities carried on along its banks a striking contrast to the Dee valley. The manufacture of paper

in this district dates back to 1696, when Patrick Sandilands of Cotton erected a mill at Gordon's Mills for the purpose. About 1770 new mills were erected at Stoneywood, and in 1821 paper making was begun at Mugiemoss, and from these beginnings have been built up the large businesses of Alexander Pirie & Sons, Ltd., at *Stoneywood Works*, and that of C. Davidson & Sons, Ltd., at *Mugiemoss Works*.

Near Persley Station a road on the right crosses the Don by a bridge erected in 1892, which gives access to the north bank of the river, and in the summer time to a delightful walk through *Persley Den*.

The district is also well known for its granite quarries, which can be seen on both sides of the river, the principal quarries on the route being Persley, Cairncry, and Dancing Cairns. On passing the latter quarry a new industry will be seen in the works of the Dancing Cairns Adamant Paving Company, where an excellent stone for pavements is being manufactured from the refuse heaps of the quarry.

The car now reaches the village of *Bucksburn*, and at the division of the roads there will be seen to the left the *Hill of Brimmond* (870 feet), which marks the limit of the ancient freedom boundary of the city, and over which on rare occasions the Town Council still "ride the marches." On the slope of the hill will be observed the *Church of Newhills*, which has for its endowment seven hundred acres left by George Davidson of Pettens, a burgess of Aberdeen, in 1662. The ruins of the old church, built by Davidson in the above year, are still to be seen a little distance behind the present church. The terminus of the line is reached at the village of *Bankhead*, which is occupied principally by the workers in the paper mills.

Return to the city can be made by the suburban trains of the Great North Railway, whose station is close to the car terminus.

PUBLIC RESORT—THE BATHING STATION

VI.—BATHING STATION ROUTE—Castle Street to the Beach.

Route—Castle Street, Justice Street, Park Street, Constitution Street, and the Links.

> A city that doth neighbour with the sea,
> To which the ocean's waves do constantlie
> Flow up as Handmaids:
> —Arthur Johnston, 1632.

On leaving Castle Street the car enters *Justice Street*, a name which recalls that this street was the way the condemned criminal was often taken to the place of public execution. Justice Street leads to three such places, the Heading Hill, on the east side of Commerce Street, opposite the Castle Hill, and its name explains the nature of the punishment inflicted there. Between the two hills, on the site now occupied by *Commerce Street*, on the right, during the witch mania of the last decade of the sixteenth century, about thirty individuals were here burned alive. Of these poor people, mostly women, many were condemned on their own confession of unlawful dealings with the powers of evil. Justice Street also led to the Gallowhill, on the east side of King Street, by way of the Thieves' Bridge.

Proceeding along Constitution Street, there is passed on the right *St. Peter's Catholic Schools*, with its granite statue of "*Priest*" *Gordon*, who was held in great respect some fifty years ago for the work he accomplished in the city. On the left, after crossing the railway, is the *Granite Works* of *Alexander Macdonald & Co., Ltd.*, one of the oldest of the stone-polishing and monumental yards in the city, while on the right are the disused cotton mills formerly belonging to Robinson, Crum, & Company.

The *Links*, or "People's Park," which the line now crosses, is over four hundred acres in extent, and is one of the greatest boons which Aberdeen possesses. It is the recreation ground of the citizens *par excellence*, and affords in the ample space from Dee to Don sufficient room for all kinds of games. Cricket and football are provided for, and there is a public golf course of eighteen holes stretching northwards from the Broad Hill.

Another attraction to the Links is the handsome *Bathing Station*, erected by the Town Council in 1895 and largely added to in 1898. Facilities are given in the establishment for indulging

in all classes of baths, while there is a large swimming pond, measuring 90 feet by 35 feet. On the beach in front is a safe bathing ground and a supply of coaches for the convenience of bathers. During the summer, attractions of a varied character are provided in the form of Pierrot entertainments, bands, and other forms of amusement. Northwards from the Bathing Station a promenade or esplanade has been formed for a distance of nearly a mile, and it is intended ultimately to extend it to the Don, and when this is done the city will possess a marine drive which should prove an addition to the present attractions of the beach.

Looking citywards from the Bathing Station, there will be observed, almost facing the Links, at the foot of the Broad Hill, the *City Fever Hospital*, while southwards from the Banner Mill, which occupies the middle foreground, will be seen the *Gas Works*, also the property of the Corporation. It was within the grounds occupied by the Gas Works that James Gibbs or Gibb, the famous architect, was born in 1694, at the house known then and long after as the "White House at Futtiesmyre."

South of the Bathing Station is the *Battery*, and the walk ought to be continued through the village of *Footdee*, or the Fishers' Squares, to the *North Pier*. The keeping of the entrance to the harbour has always been a source of trouble and great expense, from the fact that a "bar" tends to form at the entrance. This is attributable partly to the river flowing into the tidal waterway, but chiefly to the sandy nature of the bay and coast northwards. In 1770 Smeaton designed a breakwater for the north side of the entrance, which was completed at considerable cost, while a further extension was commenced in 1810 from designs by Telford. On 5th September, 1874, the late Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation stone of an extensive addition made at that time with a view of securing a greater depth of water at the entrance. The North Pier forms a delightful promenade, and from the raised platform at the east end an extensive view of the greater part of the Aberdeenshire coast can be obtained. The south side of the entrance channel is protected by a breakwater erected in 1875.

VII.—TORRY ROUTE—Bridge Street to Torry.

Route—Bridge Street, Guild Street, Market Street, Victoria Road, and Balnagask Road.

> Where twin cities, rising in twin valleys, the one famous for its commerce, the other for its learning, seem as if they touched the sky with their twin towers.
>
> —John Leech, 1620.

The cars for this route start at the junction of Bridge Street with Union Street, and, crossing the new bridge over the railway, pass close to the *Joint Railway Station.* The station was opened in 1867, and is the terminus for the three railway systems which connect the city with the south and north, viz., the Caledonian, North British, and Great North of Scotland Railways. Immediately on crossing the bridge to the left is the head offices of the Great North of Scotland Railway Company. On the same side further on is *H.M. Theatre*, erected in 1872, and shortly to be superseded by the new building nearing completion at Rosemount Viaduct. Almost opposite the theatre is the old station of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway Company, whose enterprise brought the railway into Aberdeen in 1850.

As the car turns into Market Street there will be observed on the left the *General Post Office*, opened in 1875, and soon to be replaced as the chief office by the handsome new buildings in Crown Street. Further along the quay, easily distinguished by its clock tower, is the *Harbour Offices*, erected in 1885 on the site of the weigh or pack house, built in 1634, and removed in 1883 for the offices, then to be built.

In passing along Market Street a good view of the *Harbour* is obtained with the shipping, the part next Market Street being known as Regent or Upper Dock. Aberdeen has from very early times held a high position as a commercial port, for so early as 1294 a dispute regarding Aberdeen merchants and their goods was the subject of communications between the English and Scottish Courts. In later times, before the Union, the trade carried on with the continent through the Low Country ports was, considering the means of transport, very considerable indeed. The harbour then, and for long after, was nothing more nor less than a narrow strip of water forming the channel of the Dee, and dredged to an average depth of ten or twelve feet. Up till 1829

the administration of the harbour was in the hands of the Town Council, but in that year a Commission was established for the purpose, which now comprises nineteen Town Councillors and twelve elected Commissioners, chosen by owners of shipping and burgesses of guild and trade. In 1843 plans were prepared for new docks and other works, including the diversion of the river further south, so as to clear it of the new harbour basin. The works were completed in 1848, and one of the first arrivals in the new docks was the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," with the Queen and Prince Albert, who were then about to make their first acquaintance with Balmoral.

Aberdeen is connected by regular lines of steamers with London, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, Moray Firth Ports, Orkney and Shetland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

As showing the progress of the trade, it may be stated that the tonnage of shipping entering the port in 1855 amounted to 283,161 tons, and in 1895 it was stated at 978,231 tons, while the harbour revenue for the former year was £19,628, and for last year £79,109. The total area of the Harbour Estate is 360 acres, of which 200 acres is in water area, and 160 acres in lands and quays. The length of the quays is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

To the left, facing the Albert Basin, is the *Fish Market*, the largest in Scotland, and fast approaching in size to those of Grimsby and Hull. The market was removed to its present site and opened in 1889, and has been extended on two occasions since then, and now measures half a mile in length. White fish only are sold in the market, and the best time to see the trade in full swing is between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, when the sales take place. As giving some idea of the dimensions of the trade and its rapid progress, it may be remarked that there are at present about 250 steam trawlers, drifters, and line boats engaged, and that while in 1887 the value of white fish landed came to £86,900, the value in 1905 was £889,286. In addition to the white fish, a considerable trade in salmon is done, to the extent of about £25,000 a year, while at Point Law the value of herrings landed during the season would approximate to £75,000.

The Albert Basin, which is wholly given up to the fish trade, was originally the bed of the River Dee, as diverted when the

THE MARKET—ENTEBBE

ABERDEEN FROM BALNAGASK

harbour was formed. By an Act obtained in 1868, the struggling courses of the river were collected, and the main stream diverted further southwards into its present channel. The expense was very great, but it resulted in the reclaiming of some valuable land, which now produces a good revenue to the Commissioners.

Victoria Bridge, which spans the river, was opened in 1881, having cost over £26,000. In 1876 an unfortunate accident occurred to the ferry boat, which then served as the only means of communication, whereby thirty-two lives were lost, and the bridge, often spoken about, was by unanimous public opinion projected without further delay.

The district to the south of the bridge is known as *Torry*, and although in the County of Kincardine it has formed part of the city since 1891.

The prosperity of this district is intimately bound up with that of the fishing industry, and its growth has been phenomenal. In 1891 the population was about 2,940, and in 1906 it is estimated at 14,000. The old village lies to the east on the low ground close to the river, and is tenanted by fishermen, who maintain a close relationship with their brethren at Footdee.

In the days before the Bishop erected the Bridge of Dee, travellers from the south had sometimes to wait at Torry when the river was swollen before being able to continue their journey northwards. In order, therefore, that suitable accommodation might be provided for travellers in such a plight, James IV., in 1494, erected Torry into a burgh of barony, with its cross and right of market, but the privilege never seems to have been exercised.

At the car terminus in Victoria Road a fine view is obtained of the city, and of the long line of beach curving northwards, while here and there the stations of the coastguards are easily distinguished by the line of whitewashed houses. Directly opposite the terminus will be observed the various *Shipbuilding Yards*, which form no small part of the industries of the city, and from these same yards in byegone days were launched the famous *Aberdeen Clippers*, which before the days of steamships held the record for the fastest passages home with the produce of the Indies, China and Australia.

The building at the terminus is the club house of the Balnagask Golf Club—a private course of twelve holes.

On leaving the car it is advisable that the visitor should turn to the right and proceed down to the Bay of Nigg, passing on the right the ruined *Kirk of St. Fittick's*, of pre-Reformation date and possessing several features of interest. Outside in the churchyard, at the south-east corner of the church, may be seen a flat gravestone, the inscription of which reads that "William Milne, tenant of Kincorth, slain by his enemies on the 10th July, 1645, for the cause of Christ, here rests in peace from his labours. This man, who piety, probity, and God's holy covenant made happy, fell by the sword of a savage Irishman." The vane in the old belfry is dated 1763, while the belfry itself has the date 1704 and the initials M. M., referring to Mr. Richard Maitland (1674-1719), the minister of the parish, regarding whom some good stories are told.

The *Bay of Nigg* has always been a favourite resort of the citizens of Aberdeen, in former days by the superstitious, who sought cures at the Well of St. Fittick, and in latter times for health and recreation. At the bay is the *Marine Laboratory* of the Scottish Fishery Board, on passing which a new marine drive, recently laid out by the Town Council, leads towards the light-house. The *Girdleness Lighthouse*, which is under the charge of the Northern Lighthouse Commissioners, was first lighted in 1833, and is open to visitors on certain days of the week. The small house on the foreshore is the valve house connected with the city sewage system, the outfall being near this point. Behind the lighthouse is the *Walker Park* ($8\frac{1}{4}$ acres), laid out in 1903.

On leaving the park the small bay to the right has the sinister name of *Greyhope Bay*, and in justification of the name it may be mentioned that on the 1st April, 1813, the whaler "Oscar," then setting out for the whaling grounds, was driven on the rocks here during a severe storm, and out of a crew of forty-three only two were saved.

The car can be rejoined either by following the footpath before coming to the Torry Fort, or by passing the fort and continuing along the road running parallel to the harbour entrance, passing on the right the South Breakwater, already referred to, and turning to the left at St. Fittick's Road.

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